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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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PRICE TWO CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

CONSIDER THESE

REMARKS ON PEOPLE PROMINENT IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

The "Noble Ancestry" of Some Europeans—Cardinal Legue's Objection—The Long Distance Administration—1900 Mullaney and Thaw, Pillars of Socialism.

The German Social Democracy has at last broken its way into the Prussian legislature (Landtag) with six successful candidates to begin with, one of these being Karl Liebknecht, who is now in prison for the political offence of having captured the truth. The feature of this Social Democratic victory is that it has been won by an absolutely independent political move. Most of the previous moves of the German Social Democracy to enter the Prussian Landtag were marked with compromise, and all resulted in failure. No compromise won out.

The noble bridegroom of the very latest American heiress, Elsie H. Mainsur, goes the noble bridegroom of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid's daughter one better—nay, several better. The distinguishing quality of heiress Reid's noble bridegroom was announced to be "expertness at the race course." The distinguishing quality of Heiress Mainsur's groom, Marquis Fernando del Fierro and Papal Chamberlain, is announced to be "lineal descent from the Duke of Olivarez, the favorite of Philip IV. of Spain"—whereupon everyone who knows history claps his handkerchief to his nose.

The "Dreyfus Case" seems to be an inexhaustible quarry from which proofs are furnished of the virtues of "patriotism" and "militarism." An innocent man is convicted upon "patriotic forgery." After being finally acquitted, an attempt at his life is made by "patriotic murder," attempted by a shot from behind.

At last, at last the Irish Cardinal Michael Logue, now on a visit in America, has uttered a word based on fact and not on fancy, and draws a conclusion along the lines of reason, and not of ranting. Addressing the Irish societies, his Eminence declared that what Ireland needed was home rule. "We want," he said, "the control of our domestic affairs. We believe we can manage them better than our friends on the other side of St. George's Channel." — Just so. Close neighbors as "the friends on the other side of St. George's Channel" are, they are unfit to run Ireland's domestic affairs; much less fit are "the friends on the other side of the British Channel, and further away, on the other side of the Alps," with headquarters in Rome. But for this long distance administration of Irish domestic affairs Ireland would long ago have enjoyed through Home Rule—been a free and independent country.

"Within a few weeks," observes Hearst's New York paper with meek resignation, "summer will begin to collect its annual penalty from New York in baby lives." With equally pathetic resignation to the "will of God" did man in the dark and dreary days of the fifth century bow to the plague in helpless meekness. Are the Hearsts of the twentieth no further advanced than the Hearsts of the fifth century? They are at a lower grade. In the fifth century they could not be blamed for their ignorance; in the twentieth century, if indeed, they are ignorant, the ignorance is criminal.

For what reason should American bishops have to go to the Pan-Anglican Conference, to be held in Westminster Abbey, in order to "discuss and consider" the question of divorce? It should seem that a home study of their own parishioners would furnish them with all the information they can want.

London despatches are to the effect that the promissory words uttered by Mr. Asquith on woman's suffrage have been promptly met with denunciation by the extreme wing of the suffragists. This wing brands Mr. Asquith's friendly words as delusive, and promise a more strenuous opposition to the Liberal Government than ever. The extremists are right as usual. Only unlagging opposition will win anything. A Movement that will rest content with

a promise is a Movement that is bound to be sopped.

Paddy Mullaney, the "insane" man who took the advice of the "Goldfield Gossip" and attempted to murder Vincent St. John is pronounced insane. Mullaney and Thaw should be placed in the same asylum, and allowed to enjoy their lives to their hearts' content. Each is a pillar of modern society. Each in his way.

How large the number must be of children fainting at school for lack of food may be judged from the circumstance that even the Rep-Dem press is publishing the fact. It can no longer be suppressed. And that Rep-Dem press does not blush with shame at this lie given by itself to its recent claim of "prosperity." The starvation of these little ones is a gauge by which to measure the plunder levied upon the little ones' parents and upon which the plunderers have been and are rioting in prosperous wealth.

John Hays Hammond, who presents himself before the Republican National Executive Committee as a candidate for the second place on the Presidential ticket, is not explicit enough in the enumeration of his qualifications. He has, he says, a salary of \$1,000,000 a year: that is interesting. He is, says he, "on especially good terms with organized labor through his relation with the miners": that is still more interesting. What we would like to be made acquainted with is the "missing link" that connects that \$1,000,000 a year income with the "good terms" the gentleman is on with organized labor; and especially curious are we to learn the names of the miners' officials through whom these "good terms" are maintained. We shall not ask for the names of the rank and file miners, poor fellows; they pay the piper.

The financial decline of the German Theatrical Company of Milwaukee promises ill for the success of that other German Show that Victor L. Berger has started in Milwaukee under the business name of "Social Democratic Party." Development in Milwaukee has taken away the business of the Theatrical Company. The identical development will scuttle the business of the Social Democratic Party. The American political party of Socialism in Milwaukee will have to adapt itself to the American capitalist lay of the land. It can no more remain an echo of semi-feudal Germany than the theatrical stage of Milwaukee could long remain an echo of Wolfenbuettel.

It is not themselves alone that the Civic Federation capitalists kick in the face. They also kick in the face their unconscious, train-carriers. Simultaneously with the appearance of a leaflet issued by Mr. Alexander Schlesinger through the Wilshire Book Company, in which the leafleteer makes an ex-cruciatingly comic effort to represent Marx and Engels as winklers at the Civic Federation—simultaneously with this performance no less a sample of capitalist exploitation than Charles M. Schwab turns up at the convention of the A. F. of L. Boilermakers in Detroit as an invited and honored guest, in other words, submits physical testimony of the utter impossibility of the founders of Socialism having anything but ex-ecration for the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. principles.

"I believed I needed the money more than the church did" was the answer given by starving Bacy, who was caught in the act of taking away the gold crown on the head of the Holy Virgin in the Church of the Holy Redeemer, whereupon he was locked up to be arraigned for theft, at the request of the rector of the church. The Holy Redeemer, after whom the church is called, and whose gospel, it is supposed the rector preaches, said:

"Him that taketh away thy cloak, forbid not to take thy coat also."

The victorious forces of Joseph M. Brown in the gubernatorial contest against Hoke Smith are parading through Georgia carrying sticks with leaves of bread on their tips to typify the Brown campaign slogan, "Brown and Bread; Hoke and Hardtack." The downfall of Hoke Smith is also the downfall of Prohibitionism in the State. Prohibitionists should sit down and ponder over the circumstance that a campaign against the candidate of their principles is carried on with the slogan "Hoke and Hardtack."

The headquarters of the Taft organization are giving out printed lists with

POT-AND-KETTLE CLATTER

"Here I stand," said John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, as—in imitation of Richard Coeur de Lion riding wildly along the front lines of the Saracens and challenging his foes—the Hon. John pranced up and down the aisle and shook his fist at the Republican side:

"Here I stand. I stand to challenge you that every dollar that goes into a campaign shall be published to the world the day after it is received so that the world may know the motive of the giver, and may judge the means of corruption in the hands of the recipient."

And the Hon. Henry Watterson, writing in the Louisville "Courier-Journal," commented upon the episode with the satirical remark: "The silence that followed could be heard three thousand miles."

That happened several weeks ago. Several weeks later, speaking in the same House in favor of a rider to the Cam-

paign Publicity bill providing for cutting down the representation in Congress from the Southern States, the Republican leader Dailzell strutted up and down the identical aisle, and pointing the finger of scorn at the Democratic side, thundered out:

"There is nothing in the bill that should not meet the approval of every patriotic citizen who believes in the maintenance of representative institutions under a Constitution. Everybody admits the great evils growing out of excessive campaign contributions; but there is a far greater evil, in fraudulent registrations, and in permitting men to come to Congress by the suppression of votes of their fellow citizens."

And surely some Republican Editor commented upon the incident with the scathing remark that that silence also could be heard far and wide.

Who is it that makes excessive campaign contributions thus swelling the corruption fund?—Surely not working-

men. They have hardly money enough to pay their grocery bills. The contributors towards corruption are capitalists.

And who is it that directs "fraudulent registrations" and engineers schemes for "permitting men to come to Congress by the suppression of the votes of their fellow citizens"?—Surely not working-men. They are kept with their noses to the grindstone of toil in the shop, or the still rougher grindstone of hunting for work. For such sport as manipulating election returns the workers have no leisure. Those with leisure for such sport and who indulge in it are capitalists.

And thus the Dem-Rep pots clashed against the Rep-Dem dittos; and the clatter strikes up the following campaign tune to the workers:

"Kick us both. Kick us down and out. That is all that we deserve. We are each worse than 'tother. Oh kick! Oh kick us out! and clean this dirty stable!"

TO WEEKLY PEOPLE READERS

Most of the men hitherto active in getting subscriptions for the WEEKLY PEOPLE have been scattered hither and thither by lack of employment. As a consequence they cannot render the effective service that they did in the past.

Under these circumstances we appeal to all of our readers, who are interested in the welfare of the Socialist Movement, to lend a hand.

Each of you we are sure can get one new reader to the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and we ask of you, one and all, that you render that service to the Movement at once.

In soliciting your direct aid in furthering the Cause through the instrumentality of the Socialist Labor Party press, we may here state, in case any whom we address should not be aware of it, that the press of the S. L. P. is absolutely the property of the Party. These institutions were brought into existence for but one purpose—to extend Socialist propaganda. No individual, or set of individuals, do or can profit by these institutions. In other words, the S. L. P. press exists to promote, not to exploit the Movement.

Socialist propaganda, like any other propaganda, needs the help of those who believe in it, or sympathize with it, and it is to all such that we address this appeal.

Be sure and make response to this call. Send in one new subscriber. Do not delay. Send at once.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

28 CITY HALL PLACE
NEW YORK

LONDON LETTER

BRITISH POLITICIANS FURNISHING SCAPEGOATS FOR WORKING CLASS WRATH.

The Chinese Sailor to Blame for Unemployment among British Seamen, Say Politicians and Trade Union Leaders—Seamen Swallow It All and Are Ready to Slaughter Chinese Whom Police Are Now Guarding—English Temperance Agitators Straining at Gnats and Swallowing Camels, Just as They Do Here—The Barmaid Question Dissected.

London, May 24.—The capitalist press and politicians are busy these days providing scapegoats upon whom the out-of-work Englishman may vent his anger and despair. Take, for instance, the shipping industry, it is certainly in a bad way, ships being laid up at every port, while sailors and firemen haunt the docks looking in vain for work. And whom do you suppose they blame for this state of affairs?—The Chinaman, 19,000 of whom are said to be sailing at present in British ships, "depriving Englishmen of their work."

The shipowners have been claiming that Chinamen are better sailors than Englishmen, are more sober and better disciplined. Mr. J. Henson, district secretary of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, pronounces all this "an abominable lie," that there are more suicides in the stokehole among Chinamen than among any other nationality, and that what an Englishman can't stand very few others can. How is that for a unionism that claims to better the condition of its members? The union is calling upon the Government, capitalist agents, to take immediate action to prevent cheap Chinese labor ousting British sailors, and Chinamen are being guarded against the wrath of the men who are out of work.

Another scapegoat is the public-house, where workingmen "squander" their pay. The Government Licensing Bill is to reform the "national drink habit" by reducing the pubs by 30,000. Church folk and temperance reformers are enthusiastic for the bill.

I know not how temperance folk in the States may be, but here they are certainly a queer lot. They are running around shouting that a public-house bar is no fit place for a woman, that

it degenerates her morally and physically. Now, as a matter of fact, the vocation of barmaid is no more unhealthy, morally or otherwise, than dozens of occupations followed by women and with which these reformers find not the slightest fault.

Mind you, I am not holding a brief for the public-houses, but why in the name of common sense don't these nice ladies and gentlemen reformers take up the question of woman labor all around? I'll tell you why: because lots of them profit by woman labor in the other occupations!

But to return to the barmaid, for whom so many real nice hearts are bleeding. It is estimated that about 100,000 women are employed as barmaids in this country, and the cotton industry employs about the same number. Judging by the appearance of the women employed in the two industries I am safe to say that from both a physical and moral standpoint the condition of the barmaid certainly appears to be far and away the better of the two; anyway, the vocation of barmaid is no more risky, either to health or morals, than the other.

There is plenty of proof that the factory system does not make for morality, and as for health, the factory system is responsible for the physical degeneration of the women workers and the most disastrous influences on their offspring.

The lot of the woman worker in England is anything but enviable. The average wage for unskilled woman's labor is about \$1.75 a week, and despite all our boasted Factory Acts the most miserable conditions prevail. In Birmingham there are over 25,000 women engaged in the metal trades, doing monotonous and dirty work. Heat, dirt, and the atmosphere filled with metallic and other forms of dust are certainly not conditions conducive to health, and I am sure the barmaid does not experience the deadening and depressing influence that is occasioned by the incessant din of machinery and the long hours in poorly lighted and badly ventilated workrooms. Nor is there a distaste for their occupation as among the girls who suffer and die from "phossy jaw."

The temperance people who are so much concerned about the barmaids should go to Bradford and take a glance at the women woolcombers, who can be readily picked out by the unhealthy pallor of the face and the dejected and

(Continued on page 8.)

MULLANEY "INSANE."

Gun-Man Who Shot Vincent St. John in Custody.

Florissant, Colorado, June 2.—Patrick Mullaney, who was formerly a resident of the Cripple Creek district and later a resident of Goldfield, Nevada, has been arrested here on the charge of insanity.

It is claimed that Mullaney during the Cripple Creek strike was beaten over the head with guns in the hands of hired thugs, and that he never recovered his normal mental condition after the injuries inflicted upon him by the "bad men" on the payroll of the Mine Owners' association.

"Paddy" Mullaney, on November 6 last year bore down the streets of Goldfield, Nev., and fired four shots at Vincent St. John, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World and also of the Western Federation of Miners. One of the shots hit a stranger named John Tennant, two shots went wild, and one struck St. John in the left arm. St. John was badly wounded, and confined to the hospital for several weeks where he had to undergo several operations.

Mullaney was a partisan of Kirwan, Mahoney and company, in the W. F. M. and was bitterly opposed to St. John who fought for the recognition of the I. W. W. at the fifteenth annual convention of the W. F. M. held at Denver last year.

BEATING DOWN WAGES.

Beauties of Craft Unionism.

In the issue of "The Picket," May 14, a correspondent tells that the engineers have always hurt the railroad machinists in their strikes. Following is the correspondence:

"Did any of you boys ever sit down and talk unionism to a bunch of conductors and engineers? I tried it here, and this is a specimen: A doctor was giving his ideas of what a scab is. He said that a man who belongs to a labor union and who works when his brothers are on strike is a scab, but a man who does not belong to a union who works during a strike is not. The doctor asked the opinion of the engineers and conductors who were there, and they agreed with him, and they all belonged to B. of L. E. or O. of R. C. What do you think of that? They, the engineers and conductors, said that the machinists wanted too much; that they were after more than they were worth. I would like to know how much that is. It is a known fact that the engineers have hurt us in almost every strike we have had. On the Florida East Coast Railroad their chief told the machinists to report to him any engineer who did any kind of machinist's work and he would bring charges against them and push them to a finish. How much different are the L. & N. Santa Fe and Erie. I have seen engineers doing work on all three roads. It puts me in mind of what one of the L. & N. pickets told an engineer whom he saw working on his engine. He told the engineers that he wished that they, the engineers, would go on strike as he wanted runs Nos. 1 and 2, as it was shady on his side going up in the morning and shady coming back in the afternoon. I do not think the brother would take a job under such conditions, but it would be no more than some of the engineers deserve. I do not mean all engineers, as there are as good men among them as there is in the country and are doing all they can to help us."

CAN'T STAND CRITICISM.

Nome, Alaska, March 27.—There are some worthies around these regions who apparently are writhing because of exposures made concerning their pet schemes.

They find that so long as darkness prevails they can work their game undisturbed. But when the light is thrown upon them they feel uncomfortable. The "Industrial Worker" of to-day contains the following, which is self-explanatory: "It has been rumored that the Industrial Worker is a little too bold in its criticism of certain parasites and other things, and that if we don't let up some bad men will be around to raise a 'rum-pus' with us. Now our weapon is the weapon of arguments from facts; but if the aforesaid bad men try any of their wild west performances, they will find that we shall take such measures as are customary where such characters are to be dealt with."

ILLINOIS S. L. P.

HOLDS STATE CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

Endorses Daily People in Publishing "The Other Side"—Advocates Industrial Unionism along Lines of Preamble of the I. W. W. Constitution—Puts Up State Ticket.

Chicago, Ill., May 31.—The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois met in Friedman's Hall, Chicago, on May 30th and 31st. F. Kuchenbecker was elected chairman; B. H. Montgomery as secretary. Following the report of the Committee on Rules, the different committees were elected.

The floor was then given to State Secretary Davis, who reported that, while the membership of Section Cook County was strong and on the increase, throughout the State it was weak. He was of the opinion that an organizer and canvasser should be sent through the State, and also that it was the desire of the language branches to become an integral part of the S. L. P. and pay dues direct to the national organization. The financial report was then made, the whole being accepted by the convention. The convention then adjourned until nine a. m., Sunday.

The first business upon re-assembling was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Constitution and Resolutions. Its recommendation that the Constitution stand unchanged was concurred in. It reported favorably on a resolution indorsing the action of the editor of The People in publishing "The Other Side." This was productive of a spirited discussion, the committee being sustained by the convention.

An additional resolution provided that the party press shall continue to advocate the principles of Industrial Unionism as laid down in the Preamble to the Constitution of the I. W. W. This, also, was adopted.

The next committee to report was that on language federations. It recommended that the federations be taken in as integral parts of the S. L. P., on a basis of seven cents per capita tax, four cents of which to be returned to the federations for the work of organization and agitation. The convention decided that our delegate to the National Convention be instructed to bring the matter before that body.

The Committee on Ways and Means endorsed the plan of the S. E. C., whereby a solicitor for the party press be sent out as soon as possible, he to be followed by an organizer, if funds are available.

The other committees—Auditing, Press, and Platform also reported; their reports were accepted by the convention. Nominations for the various offices were then taken up, the following being chosen:

For Governor—G. A. Jennings, East St. Louis;
For Lieutenant Governor—Jos. Koller, Peoria;
For Secretary of State—G. Renner, Jacksonville;
For Auditor—J. M. Francis, Du Quoin;
For Treasurer, Carl Koechlin, Peoria;
For Attorney General—M. H. Shaynin, Champaign;
For Clerk of Supreme Court—I. Francis, Du Quoin;
For Trustees of the State University—Mrs. Regine Neebe, of Chicago; J. Martin, of Peoria, and Mrs. Mahberg, of Chicago.

Chicago was elected as the seat of the State Executive Committee for the ensuing term.

After listening to an interesting talk by Comrade Koechlin of Peoria, the gathering adjourned with three rousing cheers for the S. L. P.

This evening the Party holds a jollification in Friedman's Hall, the success of which is already assured. It is hoped that enough money will be raised whereby we will be enabled to put a canvasser on the road at once.

Press Committee.

MANY FAILURES IN CANADA.

Commercial insolvencies in Canada, according to Dun's Review, were almost as great and numerous in May as in the recent preceding months, and were far worse than similar returns for the same month last year. The total number of 115 defaults compares with 94 a year ago, and liabilities of \$777,433 exceeded the \$732,248 last year.

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Woman and the Socialist Movement

By OLIVE M. JOHNSON

[This essay is furnished by the Socialist Women of Greater New York, and is to be published by them in pamphlet form when complete.]

"In a given society the degree of woman's emancipation is a measure of the general emancipation."—Fourrier.

CHAPTER I.

THE ECONOMIC RELATION OF WOMEN IN THE PAST.

EVOLUTION.

Every social scientist to-day accepts the fact that the human race has developed from forms lower in the scale of nature, and that the career of humanity has been a growth from savagery through barbarism into civilization. Modern science also recognizes that this progress has an economic basis; that it is the modes and methods of producing and exchanging the necessities of life that determine the status of progress; that it is the development of the means of production that has forged humanity onward from stage to stage; that the morals, ethics, religions, manners, customs and laws of the human race are but reflexes of their economic status of development.

In order therefore to understand woman's position in society—past and present—it is necessary to investigate what has been and is her economic relation to society, her relation to the means of life, of production and exchange.

EARLY DIVISION OF LABOR

Man is a social animal as well as a tool-using animal. From the very earliest stages the human race collected in herds which later developed into clans and tribes, and, finally, into nations. The first coming together was undoubtedly for mutual protection. Out of that grew love for society.

The first division of labor was between man and woman. It probably commenced as soon as—or possibly even before—man had learned to use sticks and stones as weapons. The male would go forward to fight the enemy while the mother female, who was a necessity to the life of the infant, stayed in the background to nurse and protect it. Hiding and shrinking from danger became therefore the nature of woman. With the invention of weapons and tools on the one hand, and fire and pottery on the other, the division of labor became complete. To fight the enemy and procure the food became the lot of man; to raise and guard the children and prepare food became the duty of the woman.

As soon as mankind commenced to subdivide and spread over the surface of the earth, its battles were no longer confined to the fight with the elements and the wild beasts of the forest. Man has fought man, tribe has fought tribe, and nation has fought nation for the supremacy of the earth. The history of man proves that this eternal struggle has been by far the most severe and destructive. It has also been that which has most rigidly enforced the laws of progress and development. Only those groups of men that were able to invent or adopt inventions were able to withstand the rest or gain new possessions. Others would either perish or be crowded into barren, secluded and undesirable portions of the earth.

Two distinct sets of duties have run through the ages, one for man and another for woman, each necessary for the maintenance and prosperity of the race. Man has been the fighter, the protector of the existing society. Woman has been the rearer of the child, the builder of the future society. Man has been the fisherman, the hunter, the yeoman, and the artisan, the one that procured food, clothing and shelter. Woman has had charge of the preparation of food and clothing and has taken care of the children. Their occupations led each sex into a different mode of life from the very first. This brought, of necessity, different modes of development. Man became adapted to motion and exertion, became strong, brave, rough and enduring. By constantly using tools and weapons and learning their value, he developed to ever higher degree the powers of invention and discovery. This in turn developed the brain so that it finally ran into the channels of art, science and literature. Woman, on the other hand, by constantly staying at home, adopted quieter habits. She has therefore less energy and endurance. By association with the children and the sick and wounded she became kinder and more sympathetic, but her circle was narrow and required little mental or physical energy of the kinds that man developed.

The process of evolution has made different beings of the two sexes. These differences must not and should not be ignored. In the early stages of the human struggle they developed for the good of the entire race. In class society the ruling classes have known how to turn both the advantages and disadvantages of each sex to its own good and the oppression of the enslaved. But, as the economic development points to a future society of peace, leisure and plenty, so does the sexual development point to a future when the good in both sexes may be amalgamated into a greater and nobler humanity.

MATERNAL LAW.

That the economic relations in society are powerful and determining factors in the social relations is well demonstrated by woman's position during primitive communism. At that time man's tools and weapons were as yet crude, and they were his only possession. But woman was the ruler of the house, or rather the women of the gens were the rulers of the community house. They owned the household goods and utensils, and the value at that time of these acquisitions for the art of cookery can scarcely be over-estimated, as they greatly increased the value and nutriment of the

food. Moreover, the women were the earliest tillers of the soil, the little plot around the camp. They had charge of the first domestic animals, at least those whose meat and milk was used for food.

Therefore while these our ancestresses were hard workers they were also well nigh economic masters, and, says a writer on the subject: "Woe to the luckless husband or lover who was too indolent or too clumsy to contribute his share to the common stock." We might well imagine what a life the women of the community would lead him, particularly as all the women were related, belonged to the same gens and the man at marriage went into his wife's household. Sometimes indeed, he was bodily ousted from the house and had to go home to his folks again or hunt for another wife to take him in. Inheritance was then traced in the female line and the children belonged to the mother.

PATERNAL LAW AND CLASS RULE.

The next division of labor was that between the slave and the freeman. As man learned to any great extent to till the soil and domesticate the animals, he invented a new means of production—the slave. Instead of killing and eating, or otherwise disposing of the conquered enemy he was set to work to produce the necessities of life for the conqueror. The conqueror became the master; the slave, a mere tool and instrument of production, an animal of drudgery at best.

With the growth of slavery the tribes became powerful, they developed into nations and became attached to the land. These existed now a division in society between the slave and the freeman. There also soon arose another, the difference between the rich and the poor freeman. Some were able to get more slaves, more land, more animals, more precious metals, etc., than the others, and therefore acquired greater economic power. These new forms of wealth were man's wealth. They developed within man's specific domain of acquiring food. With them, therefore, man gained economic affluence and power.

The possessions of woman on the other hand sank into insignificance. The implements for her work remained simple, her possessions remained few and comparatively valueless. Man's "house" became the powerful one and begat the attractive power. Gradually woman had to leave her family at marriage and go to the home of her husband. She became absorbed by his family and assumed its name.

As man accumulated private property and assumed economic power, he naturally desired to perpetuate both in his own family instead of leaving it as formerly to be partitioned among his wife's kindred. Thus arose inheritance in the male line. Later on primogeniture was inaugurated to further assure the concentration of wealth and power within man's "house" and the predominance of the male line.

Man's rule had been established in society. Woman's possessions had no economic value. The division between the sexes had become complete. Property was man's, and women were even excluded from the inheritance thereof unless no male children existed.

In the ancient nations, the circle of the wife was narrow and miserable. The freemen owned the wealth and the slaves and held mastery over land and sea. The slaves did the work on land and sea and also in the household. The "free" woman's economic pedestal was knocked from under her by the slave and therefore she was often less considered. She was tolerated only as the breeder of the race of freemen. In the more warlike nations, such as Sparta and Rome, where many free citizens of strength and courage were highly valued for martial operations, women held a higher position as mother and wife than in the purely agricultural and trading nations such as Athens and Phoenicia.

With the establishment of class rule in society, woman lost her prestige. The women of the ruling class were probably the part of humanity that first became wholly and totally parasitic. Theirs, therefore, was the lot, and to them clung the stigma, of the parasite. They were tolerated only as necessary evils, were below consideration, treated as objects of scorn and often subjected to actual degradation.

MEDIEVAL SOCIETY.

As the concern of this pamphlet is to find in the course of woman's evolution those women who are or should be directly interested in the Socialist movement, we have little or nothing to do with the women of the upper class. It is the working women that concern us.

With the reorganization of society after the downfall of the Roman Empire, chattel slavery disappeared in the progressive part of the world as a general and worldwide institution. The exploited class were serfs, attached to the land and sold with it. The freemen consisted of two classes—the feudal class, the owners of the land and the serfs, and the artisan and trading class of the free towns.

With the dissolution of chattel slavery, woman regained an economic foundation in the homes of the burghers and serfs. The home became the unit of production and a number of occupations developed within its walls that fall entirely to the lot of women. Spinning, weaving, carding, brewing, baking, sewing, and for relaxation fancy work of various kinds by which home and clothing were made ornamental, kept the housewife busy from early morning until late. To teach these various occupations was the duty mothers owed to their daughters, and a bride's chief value was her efficiency in them. Medieval society was a combination of the various family units and much of the prosperity of a nation depended upon the skill and industry of its women.

To judge by song and poetry and romance, one should think that these homes were ideal ones. But economics is not poetry. These women were household drudges, coarse

*Arthur Wright, for many years a missionary among the Seneca Indians, quoted by Engels.

and ignorant from the very nature of things. The serfs of the middle ages were not slaves in the historic sense of the word, but they were working drudges over whom the master possessed the right of life and death. The women were not slaves in the historic sense of the word but they also were mere working drudges. They were drudges at home and serfs under the master, and the indignities to which they could be submitted seem, to us, at least, worse than death. Even the wives of the free burghers are scarcely to be envied. While they were exposed to fewer indignities and less deprivation, their horizon was narrow and their views petty, bounded as they were by the daily routine of work and the small gossip among the neighbors.

Humanity to-day bears the traces of its inheritance from savagery and barbarism. The working class bears the traces of past slavery and servitude. Woman has the additional disfavor of narrow association and cramped views, and the stigma that past slavery and serfdom throws upon her as peculiarly hers. This is the inheritance that the past ages give the woman of to-day. This it what she must face frankly, battle against, and overcome.

CHAPTER II.

MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY.

PRIMITIVE FORMS OF THE FAMILY.

Marriage and family life have not always been what they are to-day. In fact monogamy is a rather modern institution, and as far as its ideal attainment is concerned, humanity has even now a long way to travel.

When man lived in wild herds sexual intercourse was promiscuous. In the course of development, a form of group marriage and blood relationship was instituted under which all men of one group were the husbands of all the women of another group and vice versa. This system of marriage was one of humanity's great inventions, as by it interbreeding was prevented. This was a most important step in the progress of the race. It improved the health and strength of the tribe and when once established there sprung from it moral concepts, high for that status of development. In these stages of the family, it was a matter of course that descent was traced in the female line.

During primitive communism, a form of pairing family developed. One man and one woman only were husband and wife. Polygamy was of course neither abolished nor forbidden, much less did they have our moral concept about it. However, it was seldom practiced. Food was hard to procure and it was man's bounden duty to provide for the woman with whom he lived, and as man went into the family of his wife, or wives, it was the women who saw to it that he fulfilled this duty. If he utterly failed, he was bluntly ousted from the house. That was the barbaric, plain and unsophisticated method of divorce. The man was then free to pair with another woman and the woman could choose another mate. The children remained in the mother's family and the mother's brother was a nearer relative and owed greater duty to the child than the father himself.

Between the pairing family and the monogamian intervenes the patriarchal family. This was monogamous in nature and concept, but when the patriarch was rich enough it became polygamous because slavery had arisen and he had the right over his female slaves.

MONOGAMY.

Monogamy arose with the development of private property. It is far from meaning the sole association of one man with one woman, as the word would imply. It simply means the legal recognition of the marriage of one man and one woman. This in turn, means that the children of such a marriage are the only legitimate heirs of the persons involved. Side by side with it grew the two nasty heirlooms of modern civilization—prostitution and adultery. Neither the ancient masters nor the feudal lords recognized the first iota of the moral concept of monogamy. The ancients had a house full of pretty female slaves and their intellectual female associate was not the wife but the hetæra. The knights of the middle ages had the right over their female serfs and their romantic love, so beautiful in song and poetry, steered headlong for pre-titulation and adultery. Nor does monogamy fare better, from a moral point of view, to-day, with its crop of divorces and its host of scandals. Many of our leading pillars of society have several living wives and many of our prominent society ladies have ditto husbands. The "affinity" is becoming as well recognized as the Greek hetæra. For the rest, man buys his sexual pleasures from the women whom poverty forces to sell. There is small difference between that and the ancient institutions under which he took the same privilege as his divinely ordained right. The modern way only is more hypocritical, as it is considered shameful and the shame and blame fall upon the woman only.

Historic monogamy is a strictly economic institution. It means nothing more or less than the seclusion of the wife of the economic master, be he slave-owner, feudal lord or modern capitalist. This seclusion has for its purpose the bringing up of legitimate heirs through which to perpetuate the economic mastery. It brought about the first degradation of woman, as it made her a parasite, and marriage a speculation. Among the ruling classes, it has remained so throughout. Marriage has been a contract seldom made by the contracting parties themselves. Parents, guardians and marriage brokers have attended to that business. The determining factor has been property. Where choice has been allowed at all it has been only within the given class of the chooser. Often the contract has been made without the parties seeing each other, generally without the least reference to their likes or dislikes. Children have been betrothed in the cradle or while too young to be concerned at all. Land, goods and chattels have been the world's most irresistible Cupid! It is a serious mistake to think that the "age of romance" was an age of marrying for love. On the other hand the romance as a rule headed for

the very opposite of matrimony. The heroes were often already married, the heroines as often so.

The grand old institution of marriage has had very little to do with love, faith and truth!

THE PROLETARIAN FAMILY.

We saw that polygamy was seldom practiced among our barbarian ancestors because food was too difficult to procure to allow the man that luxury. Even so throughout the ages have the poor been too poor to follow in the footsteps of the rich in creating the expensive corollaries of the monogamian family.

Among the poorer classes monogamy has been comparatively strict from the force of economic necessity. And as economic necessity is the world's greatest teacher, so among the propertyless monogamy has become the greatest moral virtue. It is therefore among the proletarians that the purest of all human feelings, modern sex-love with a view to marriage and life partnership, has sprung into life.

Even animals exercise choice at mating and often show strong likes and dislikes. Man has no doubt always had preferences. But sex-love, true, pure and lasting, is a very modern virtue and could spring only from generations of the strictest monogamy. While the ancients secluded their legitimate wives, and themselves remained perfectly unrestricted, the poor herdsman composed songs to his beloved one and his suit once won he was usually too poor to look for further adventure. While the feudal knight romanced for another man's wife or betrothed, the poor serf toiled and saved to get together that with which to purchase the "right of the first night" from the lord for the woman of his choice. Crude and simple and coarse and ignorant as these herdsmen and serfs might be, a life companionship purchased by a multitude of sacrifices, before and after marriage, could not fail to breed devotion, and devotion from generation to generation might well be expected to bear a child as pure as the modern sex-love.

While the modern heiresses look for titles with which to adorn their names, and titled degenerates look for fortunes with which to revive their faded glory; while middle class matrons dicker for position, money and support for their marriageable daughters; while immorality, scandal and divorce stalk rampant in the land, that part of the industrial proletariat that is separated from the scourges of both wealth and extreme poverty are remaining as nearly as possible pure from the taint that pollutes the upper and lower slums alike. With the proletarian property can play no part either as a matchmaker or an agent of oppression. The workers own nothing but their labor power, and that they all own alike. The "man with a good job" may appear as a desirable match from a proletarian point of view, but as a job is in itself a most unstable thing only the most superficial can allow it to influence their choice.

The average proletarian home is far from ideal. There are thousands of rocky reefs in the worker's matrimonial sea. The inherited narrowness still clings to the woman, the inherited brutality still clings to the man. Then there are the troubles bred by economic conditions, by lack of work and small pay, and high cost of living and large families to be fed and clothed. "When poverty comes in through the door, love flies out through the window," is a proverb that holds good forever.

But the workers are too poor to indulge in the vices of the rich. Their troubles are of a different character. It takes at all times all a worker can make, to support home, wife and children. His wages do not allow him to support an "affinity." Such extravagance would too soon be detected, and a working woman of to-day sooner seeks the factory for employment than to sit neglected at home. No property brought her to the man, no property holds her there, and the legal and official trappings instituted for the control of property in matrimonial relations are meaningless to the working class. A new morality, a union based on mutual love and faith is growing in spite of all influences to the contrary. Out of this will spring the morals of the future, a monogamian family in the full sense of the word.

CHAPTER III.

WOMAN UNDER CAPITALISM.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MACHINE.

During the past three centuries there has been such development of social-economic forces as to cause complete revolutions in every relation of human life. It began with the great development in navigation, which resulted in the discovery of vast continents and the opening of world-wide markets for the manufacturing and trading classes. It blossomed out in the development of the great science of chemistry and the manifold discoveries and inventions consequent thereupon. It finally culminated in the discovery of steam and electricity as motive powers. The development of all these branches has forced on and in turn been forced on by the wonderful inventions and improvements in the means of production. A machine is an appliance by which the actual performance of the working process is taken out of the hands of man and is accomplished by the mechanism. In the handicraft period the operative process was limited to the use of a tool in man's own hand and the duration of the workday was subjected to man's physical capacity within the twenty-four hours. Stretch this as they might, man had to eat and sleep even be he denied all further recreation.

But the machine is a different "animal." There is no limit to the number of "hands" with which it may perform the working process. There is no limit to its hours of activity. Twenty-four hours are as good as eight. It needs neither rest nor sleep nor recreation. It indulges in no vices that unfit it for work. It gets no "lazy feelings" nor "cranky notions." Modern machinery is well nigh ideal perfection as far as the performance of the labor process is concerned.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

To accord with Post Office regulations, this paper must be stopped the instant a subscription runs out. To avoid delay in getting your Weekly People, watch the number on your wrapper and renew in advance.

THE HISTORY OF THE SCHENECTADY LABOR MOVEMENT

THE PRESS COMMITTEE OF SECTION SCHENECTADY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Capitalism had reached the highest stage of development, so far as industrial conditions are concerned, as early as 1803, in Schenectady. In that year several of the largest electrical firms combined into the now General Electric Company. As late as 1900, The People, publishing an article about industrial conditions in Schenectady, headed the same with the following:

"Ready for Socialism. Everything but the Workingmen." The workers were in a lethargy. Before the fall of 1900 there was hardly any sign of a labor movement. There were a few pure and simple organizations, mostly in the building trades, but they were merely mutual admiration societies. The only unions in the General Electric plant were Lodge 904 of the I. A. of M., organized by Henry V. Jackson, who, as a later member of the I. W. W., stated that he himself had to pay many a time the per capita tax for members that they did not have, in order that the lodge might hold the charter; the other union was the molders' union, which was anything but a labor organization. In the fall of 1900, a Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance local, No. 337, was organized, which immediately started an active educational campaign. Weekly meetings were held, which were open to the working class. Much literature was distributed by the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. men, in which the mistakes of the pure and simple unions were pointed out, and the necessity of class-conscious action, and how to properly organize, were shown. The local capitalist papers for the first time opened a "Labor News" column in which the proceedings of the S. T. and L. A. were reported. The A. F. of L. men bitterly opposed the S. T. and L. A. men for their harsh criticism, but learned just the same that "an injury to one is the concern of all," and they soon had a chance to demonstrate his knowledge.

Early Solidarity.

In the spring of 1902, a few metal workers who were engaged in organizing, were discharged. The metal polishers' union asserted that the men were discriminated against and demanded air reinstatement. The company refused to do this. A strike of the polishers ensued, and was in progress for several weeks. The company, in order to break the strike, attempted to fill the place of the strikers with laborers working in the foundry. These unskilled laborers, of Polish nationality, refused to act as strikebreakers, and, being unorganized, asked some of the members of the molders' union what to do. The molders' union had at that time within its fold about twenty S. T. and L. A. men, who carried on active propaganda inside the organization. The laborers were told to refuse to take the polishers' places, and if the company discharged them the molders would stand by them. The laborers did as they were told, and were immediately discharged. The molders, true to their promise, stood by the laborers, and went on strike. The I. A. of M. local also took action and went out, pulling with themselves half of the works. Keough, a vice-president of the molders' union, arrived in Schenectady, ordering the molders back to work, but was advised to take the next train in order to avoid trouble. The machinists were also ordered by their general officers to stay in, but the machinists were loyal to their class, and went out in spite of the orders. The strike was won in two days, as the rest of the workers in the plant made preparations to go out in sympathy.

The strike was not a pure and simple strike. It was a spontaneous uprising of the workers acting as a class, as a direct result of S. T. and L. A. teaching. But the S. T. and L. A. men failed to seize the opportunity to organize the men into the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The result was that thousands of workers were organized into the pure and simple A. F. of L. to have their class spirit men into the ground.

However, one thing was done. Learning by the experience they had with the labor leaders, the men formed the machinery holders' section of the Trades Assembly, in which they decided that they would stand by each other regardless of what their International officers would say.

Company Discriminates.

What were the conditions when the strike occurred? Prices of the necessities of life were steadily rising, while wages were steadily reduced. Wages actually reached the bare subsistence level, but no one thought that this would result in a general uprising. It was really the molders' union which led

and the handful of S. T. and L. A. men were the leaven in that union whose action was the direct result of the strike. The officials of the General Electric Company perceived this fact quicker than the S. T. and L. A. men themselves.

As soon as the retrenchment cry went up among the capitalists in the country, the company commenced to lay off the active union men, and it went about it pretty shrewdly, so that discrimination could not be charged against it. Every S. T. and L. A. man working in the foundry was laid off and never taken back, while others who were less active or took no part whatever in the labor movement, were re-employed as soon as the company got rid of the dangerous men.

The molders' union, which so valiantly stood up for the metal polishers discriminated against, never raised a finger to defend its own members, when discrimination was plainly to be seen. In fact, many of them were glad to see "those d—d Anarchists and De Leon men" kicked out. This was the reward of those who stood up in the forefront to fight for better conditions.

The discharged S. T. and L. A. men had to roam about the country in search of jobs because a henchman of the company prejudiced the rank and file against them. A man by the name of Nelson, who was president of the molders' union, did the Judas act. This man was a Socialist party man, who "acted right by the company, and also by the men," and was an all around good fellow. The molders' union elected him on committees to act on grievances for them, and the company officials patted him on the back for being an "intelligent" fellow. After he had prejudiced the men thoroughly against the "trouble makers," the goods were easily delivered. He received the "thirty pieces of silver" in the form of an assistant foremanship. Nelson was openly accused by one of the discharged S. T. and L. A. men with furnishing the company with the names of the radicals. This he never denied.

Industrialism Appears.

The action of the company thoroughly demoralized the A. F. of L. unions which were "cleansed of the radicals," and as a consequence developed from fighting organizations into mutual admiration societies. This demoralization caused some of the honest rank and file to investigate and find out that something was not altogether right in Denmark. The S. L. P. men (the S. T. and L. A. suspended its activities) aided them in their investigations. Literature on trades unionism was widely distributed by them, lectures on trades unionism were held at the Labor Lyceum. Sometimes warm debates ensued on the floor of the Labor Lyceum between the S. L. P. men and pure and simple trades unionists. The debates were carried into the Trades Assembly, and resulted in a debate on "Industrial Unionism and Trades Autonomy" between Wesley E. Cole of the I. A. of M. and a certain Leonard of this plumbers' union. Cole, who defended industrial unionism at this debate, was invited to speak before the Labor Lyceum on the same subject. This question brought many trades unionists to the meeting, some of whom confessed at that meeting amidst the thunderous applause of the S. L. P. men present, that they were kept in ignorance and misled, and they denounced Mitchell and Gompers as arch traitors to the working class.

It was Robert Randall's speech before the United Mine Workers' convention, and widely distributed among the trades unionists, and also read at a meeting of the Trades Assembly, which caused the revolution in their minds. To cap the climax, the "Chicago Manifesto," which appeared now for the first time in the Daily People, was read by Cole, and it was this meeting which was the first shot for industrial unionism in Schenectady.

(Continued next week.)

Antipatriotism

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RESOLUTIONS FROM NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL I.W.W.

Editor Daily People:—

Enclosed resolutions are sent to you by our Council, asking publication of same in the Daily and Weekly People. For the New York Industrial Council,
A. J. Francis,
Secretary.

[Seal]

[Enclosure.]

Resolution, in Answer to the Action of General Secretary William E. Trautmann, on Resolutions Sent by this Council for Publication.

Whereas, The New York Industrial Council adopted at its regular meeting on May 14th, resolutions known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, requesting publication of same in our official organ, the "Industrial Union Bulletin," and those resolutions have been sent by the General Secretary to the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., they to decide as to publication or not;

Whereas, The application of the General Secretary Trautmann for G. E. B. censorship on the Council's resolutions comes with bad grace, especially so after publishing stuff by the yard from designing and irresponsible individuals in our official organ, and the abuse of the columns of the "Bulletin" produced conditions in this locality of which our resolutions of May 14th are but the results;

Whereas, On account of conditions created through the misuse of the columns of the "Bulletin," a situation has arisen in this locality that the work of our organization is at a standstill, and speedy publicity of the stand taken by this Council an absolute necessity for the good of Industrial Unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the New York Industrial Council in regular meeting assembled, May 28th, order the publication of Resolutions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, adopted May 14, in the local press friendly to the I. W. W.; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and copies of same forwarded to the "Bulletin," and to local papers friendly towards the I. W. W., for publication.

A true copy.

A. J. Francis,
Secretary.

RESOLUTION No. 1.—On the Occurrences at the 1st of May Demonstration at Union Square.

Whereas, At the 1st of May Mass Meeting at Union Square, James Connolly, S. A. Stodel and Geo. H. Vaughan, members of the I. W. W., appointed themselves representatives of our Council, and using this self-taken authority, interfered with and prevented a speaker from an organization that was part of the "First of May Conference of the Workers of New York" from addressing the Mass Meeting;

Whereas, This assumption of authority by the aforesaid three individuals was done for ulterior motives, which to state would only help to further their motives;

Whereas, Under ordinary circumstances such assumption of authority is but one step toward "pure and simpledom" and "leadership," and not to be tolerated in the I. W. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the New York Industrial Council, I. W. W., in regular meeting assembled the 14th of May, express our condemnation of such assumption of authority by those individuals, and in order to duly emphasize our condemnation, be it further

Resolved, That James Connolly, S. A. Stodel and G. H. Vaughan be and are hereby dropped, upon adoption of these resolutions, from all standing and special committees of our Council; and be it further

Resolved, That we request the locals represented by these three individuals to withdraw them as delegates to this body.

A true copy.

A. J. Francis, Secretary.

RESOLUTION No. 2.—On the Welfare of the I. W. W. in New York and Vicinity.

Whereas, a coterie of former members and soreheads of a political party have already used and are trying to continue to use the I. W. W. of this city and its prestige to fight their former connections;

Whereas, The I. W. W., as an economic organization of Labor, cannot and should not allow itself to be used as a means to further the designs of any set of individuals;

Whereas, Benjamin H. Williams, G. E. B. member of the I. W. W., is working hand in hand with the above-said element, and such action on his part plainly interferes with the progress of the I. W. W. in this locality; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the New York Industrial District Council, in regular meeting assembled the 14th of May, request the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., or those in authority, to withdraw Benjamin H. Wil-

liams from this locality as a representative of the I. W. W., for the best interests of the Industrial Workers of the World.

A true copy.

A. J. Francis, Secretary.

RESOLUTION No. 3.—On New York I. W. W. Headquarters.

Whereas, An organization known as the "I. W. W. Headquarters League" has raised and is raising means to sustain a headquarters for the I. W. W. in this city, and through this has assisted in the propaganda of our principles;

Whereas, Lately the I. W. W. Headquarters, as such, are used mainly for the gathering of individuals for all other purposes than the spread of the I. W. W. propaganda;

Whereas, We realize the absolute necessity of a Headquarters for our organization; but on account of the bad feelings created through the misuse of Headquarters, members, friends and sympathizers that have formerly shared in the expenses refuse to do so at present, and the keeping up of Headquarters is endangered; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the New York Industrial District Council, in regular meeting assembled, recommend to the I. W. W. Headquarters League to do its utmost to eliminate the misuse of Headquarters, as the only means to regain the full support of all true and sincere I. W. W. supporters of New York and vicinity.

A true copy.

A. J. Francis, Secretary.

RESOLUTION No. 4.—On the So-Called "Propaganda League."

Whereas, Certain individuals took it upon themselves to organize a so-called "Propaganda League" under pretext of propagating I. W. W. principles;

Whereas, As a matter of fact, no authority was given at any time to any one by this Council to form such body;

Whereas, This so-called "Propaganda League" is mainly used as a field to propagate matters belonging outside of the I. W. W.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the New York Industrial District Council, I. W. W., in regular meeting assembled the 14th of May, disclaim any and all responsibility for that body; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon all those who have the interest of the I. W. W. at heart to refuse their support to those that are maneuvering to keep this so-called "Propaganda League" up.

A true copy.

A. J. Francis, Secretary.

RESOLUTION No. 5.—On Records and Publicity.

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the New York Industrial District Council, I. W. W., in regular meeting assembled the 14th of May, order those resolutions known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, to be spread on the minutes of this Council, and copies to be forwarded to our official journal, the "Industrial Union Bulletin," requesting the publication of the aforesaid resolutions at an early date.

A true copy.

A. J. Francis, Secretary.

MARX on MALLOCK

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OHIO SOCIALISTS

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HOLDS STATE CONVENTION.

John Kircher, of Cleveland, Heads Ticket—Indorse Industrial Workers of the World—Ask Workingmen to Subscribe to and Circulate Socialist Labor Press.

Cleveland, O., May 31.—The State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, convened to-day at 10 o'clock a. m. in Fraternity Hall, Columbus. The day, cloudy and threatening at first, saw the gloom dispelled by Old Sol and an ideal afternoon followed.

Despite adverse conditions there were twenty delegates from different parts of the state present. One of the features was the presence of Henry Piper of Elyria and P. C. Christiansen of Cleveland, the two oldest delegates, in point of service, in Ohio.

A counting of noses showed that important localities were well represented. Cincinnati sent Max Eisenberg, a well-known member of its section, and John Isaak. Hamilton was represented by J. E. Steiger, one of Ohio's good workers, while Salem was well represented by Samuel Borton. The veteran Henry Piper looked out for Elyria, Emil Baer doing the same for Columbus. Cleveland was well represented, fifteen or more making the trip.

Samuel Borton of Salem was elected chairman. Burt Rugg of Cleveland secretary of the convention.

MORNING SESSION.

The Cleveland Liedertafel opened the proceedings with a well received song.

A committee on Rules and Regulations, Kircher, Eisenberg, Meyers and Steiger, were elected. Pending its report, former comrade Otto Steinhoff was invited to address the convention and tell why former Columbus comrades were not in accord with the party. Oscar Freer of Columbus also spoke on the same subject. Richard Koepfel of Cleveland made a few remarks about the attitude of those led away on the subject of politics and the I. W. W. Steinhoff stated that earnest efforts would be made to organize in Columbus.

The report of the committee on Rules was adopted. The following order of business was pursued: Reading of report of State Executive Committee. Election of committees on Platform and Resolutions and on Nominations. Reports of Sections and members-at-large.

Good and welfare of party in Ohio. The Secretary of the State Executive Committee read his report for the year. It showed sections to be rather inactive. He reported quite a sum in the treasury and advised sending out an organizer. The report was accepted and his suggestion laid over for further consideration.

Committees were then requested to make a report at afternoon session. On Platform and Resolutions, Borton, Rugg, Steiger, Baer and Eisenberg were elected. On Nominations, Polster, Isaack and Kircher.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Committee on Platform and Resolutions reported. Its report was adopted and the committee discharged.

Committee on Nominations followed; same course followed.

The adoption of the resolution on the position of the S. L. P. towards economic organization only came after a long debate. Eisenberg, Koepfel, Kircher and others spoke at some length. A motion carried to have the S. E. C. prepare a resolution making the position as clear as possible. Quite a number claimed the resolution adopted, while good, did not answer the question fully.

Reports of Sections were then taken up. Gratifying reports from some and indifferent reports from other localities were listened to. All stated that efforts would be made to put new life into the summer and fall campaign.

Under good and welfare, propositions were debated as to the method of collecting signatures. The S. E. C. reported that 8,123 would be needed to place a ticket on the official ballot. It was decided to leave it with the Committee to secure a solicitor or not, to get signatures, as it saw fit. The matter of an organizer for state was also left to the State Committee.

Reports on best methods to advance interests of the party press followed. The State Committee remains at Cleveland. A song by the Liedertafel members,

and then three cheers for the S. L. P. ended the day's work. Adjournment followed sine die.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, recognizing itself as an integral part of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, adopts wholly the national platform of the party. In so doing, it endorses, unequivocally, the stand taken by our organization on the national field. The times call for a thorough program, revolutionary in its character. Mere reforms will not bring order out of chaos; abolition of the present system of society and the substitution of a Socialist society will alone answer the great questions of the hour.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOHN KIRCHER,
Cleveland.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
J. E. STEIGER,
Hamilton.

For Secretary of State,
JAMES RUGG,
Steubenville.

For State Auditor,
B. S. FRAYNE,
Cincinnati.

For State Treasurer,
HENRY PIPER,
Elyria.

For Attorney-General,
MAX EISENBERG,
Cincinnati.

For Board of Public Works (2),
J. H. BEHR,
Akron.

PETER FABER,
Kent.

For School Commissioner,
JOHN ISAACK,
Cincinnati.

For Judges Supreme Court (2),
BURT RUGG,
Cleveland.

EMIL MILLER,
Cincinnati.

For Presidential Electors-at-Large (2),
EMIL BAER,
Columbus.

EDWARD LANG,
Cincinnati.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
WILLIAM HENKE,
Cincinnati.

The S. E. C. nominates 21 district electors.

RESOLUTION ON UNITY.

Whereas, Unity of the Socialist forces on American soil must be brought about before the revolutionary element can expect to conduct a systematic campaign of education of the American masses; and

Whereas, Division of the Socialist forces means a weakened assault on the common enemy; and

Whereas, The last International Congress of Socialists urged unity in all countries; therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon all true Socialists to work at all times for Socialist unity, provided their efforts be bent toward forming an organization which will be a true representative of Socialism, and not a caricature thereof.

RESOLUTION ON PARTY PRESS.

Whereas, With the growth of capitalism, the servility of the press, which large industry through its advertising dominates, becomes more and more marked; and

Whereas, The press of the Socialist Labor Party stands alone of all the representatives of political parties, untrammelled of capitalist influence; and

Whereas, Only such a press can carry the true revolutionary message; and

Whereas, The American working class must receive that message, and can only as a mass be reached by the press; therefore be it

Resolved, That we call upon all who have the welfare of Socialism at heart to redouble their efforts toward making the S. L. P. press known to the working class.

RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION.

The Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, takes this opportunity to declare to the working class what in the opinion of the party is the correct attitude of a political party of Socialism toward the endeavor of the working class to better its condition in life by organized effort on the economic field. The opinion is expressed in the following resolution:

Whereas, The standard of living being one of the factors which determines the value of labor power, and it being to the interest of the employing class that in addition to the economic law of the capitalist system that determines the value of labor power and the law of supply and demand which regulates the

market price of the same, all of which works detrimental to the interests of the working class, it is to the interests of the capitalist that the workers accustom themselves to an ever lower standard of living; and

Whereas, The struggle against a further reduction of the standard of living, or, if possible, the raising of the same, being the only reasonable standpoint from which an economic organization may proceed against the exploiters with any possible hope for success within the confines of capitalism; and

Whereas, Only that economic organization can proceed from such a standpoint which strives for the final abolition of the system of capitalism, as its ultimate aim and hence proceeds from the principle of the class struggle, and consequently strives to organize the workers as a class along industrial lines as opposed to the methods of the American Federation of Labor, which organizes, or attempts to organize, individual workers against individual capitalists along craft lines; and

Whereas, The efforts of the working class to abolish the capitalist system of production can only be accomplished by the working class if it organizes politically to oust the representatives of capital from its stronghold of governmental power, and also economically along industrial lines to wrest from the capitalist the industries of the country with the purpose of operating them for the benefit of all instead of the few; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize in the Industrial Workers of the World the only economic organization that a Socialist can consistently support.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The following five pamphlets will give the reader the ground work of the principles and tactics of the Socialist movement:

1. Socialism.
2. What Means This Strike?
3. Reform or Revolution?
4. Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
5. Socialism Versus Anarchism.

The lot with "Course of Reading" catalogue sent for 25 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York City.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second, and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton Ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd St. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1908.

An absolute monarchy is a State where
the people are controlled.
A constitutional monarchy is a State
where the people are cajoled.
A bourgeois republic is a State where
the people are sold.

—PAUL KRUGER.

NEUTRAL BETWEEN PRO-CAPITALIST AND ANTI-CAPITALIST POLICIES.

"After thunderous applause"—thus
does the Chicago "Daily Socialist" of
May 15, describe the racket that fol-
lowed upon the speech made by Mr.
Algeron Lee against the proposed meek-
ness recommendation in favor of
the "industrial form of organization"—
the recommendation was "killed"; and
"loud applause", the paper adds, punc-
tuated the closing sentence of the orator.
What may that closing sentence have
been? Here it is:

"I want a declaration sent out that
cannot be used by Mr. Gompers to attack
the Industrial Workers of the World;
and I want a resolution that cannot be
used in the name of the Socialist party,
by the Industrial Workers of the World
to attack the American Federation of
Labor." In other words, Mr. Lee did not
want his party to take sides; he wished
his party to remain neutral in the con-
flict between the two principles repre-
sented by the two economic organiza-
tions.

Now, what are those conflicting prin-
ciples, respectively? Let the presiden-
tial candidate, nominated by the identi-
cal convention, with identical clatter,
answer the question—rather than the
organ of the "Union-smashing" Socialist
Labor Party.

In an article entitled "The Coming
Labor Union," which appeared in the
"Miners' Magazine" of October 26, 1906,
Mr. Eugene V. Debs speaks of the prin-
ciple of the A. F. of L. as a "pro-capitalist
policy", and association with the same
as "contamination"; and, expressly con-
trasting the I. W. W. with the A. F.
of L., he refers to each in these words:
"A bona fide labor Union, organized for
the benefit of the working class, and a
bogus labor organization, defended by
every capitalist paper and supported by
every capitalist in the land."

Accordingly, the neutrality that Mr.
Lee proposed and the S. P. convention
adopted "with less than a score of votes
in opposition," as the Chicago "Daily
Socialist" jubilantly reports, was a neu-
trality between Honesty and Fraud, be-
tween Cleanliness and "Contamination",
between an "anti-capitalist" and a "pro-
capitalist" policy.

The question comes. Can this be?
Seeing there is no "can" about it, the
further question forces itself to the
mind, Why?

Again, rather than have the question
answered by the organ of the "black-
guard" S. L. P., as the exquisitely gen-
tlemanly organs of the S. P. love to de-
signate The People and its Party, we shall
again give the floor to the gentleman
who was again strained through the loins
of the S. P. convention itself, as its
party's presidential standard-bearer.

In the identical article, above quoted
from, and referring to the forward step,
in I. W. W.-direction, taken by the Amer-
ican Labor Union several years before,
Mr. Debs said:

"The press of the Socialist party, al-
most solidly, instead of cheering the new
departure and encouraging and support-
ing the movement, treated the matter
coldly, or damned it with faint praise.
These papers felt themselves committed
to the American Federation of Labor,
and feared to offend the anti-Socialist
organizations. Upon no other ground is
such opposition to Socialist action by
Socialist papers conceivable." The un-
denying is ours.

Delegates Comptrol stated at the conven-

tion that there are "more industrial Un-
ionists in the A. F. of L. than in the
I. W. W." The statement is correct;
the delegate might have gone even fur-
ther, and said that probably a majority
of the A. F. of L. membership is indus-
trial Unionist at heart. But in the A.
F. of L. they are terrorized into craft
Union submission to the Civic Federa-
tionized officials, just as the Russian peo-
ple who aspire to freedom are held in
dumb submission by the terrorism of the
Czar. No help is to come to these in-
dustrial Unionists in the A. F. of L.
from the quarter of the Socialist party.

On the 20th of May of this year, ad-
dressing the Episcopal national conven-
tion in Garden City, L. I., the Rev. J.
Howard Mellich announced that "the
Church can not take sides either with
capital or labor." Everybody understands
what that means. It means an express de-
claration and promise of protection to the
Plunderbund class. The "neutrality" of
the S. P. towards industrialism is of the
nature of the neutrality of the Rev.
Mellich between Capital and Labor: it
is like the "neutrality" of the Kaiser
towards the aspiring Russian democracy:
it is a crack aimed at the head of the
industrial Unionists in the A. F. of L.;
and Mr. Eugene V. Debs allows his name
to be used—a right that none pretends
to dispute him, but that others claim
an equal right to criticize,—in the S.
P. maneuver to add swing to the club
that gives the crack.

There is no such thing as "neutrality"
between Wrong and Right, between a
"Pro-Capitalist" and an "Anti-Capitalist
policy" to a bona fide convention of
bona fide Socialists. This is pre-em-
inently an instance of "he who is not
with Me, being against Me."

THE VOTING MACHINE AS A CREMATORY.

There is no little color of truth in the
joke cracked at the expense of physicians
that they are the most enthusiastic peo-
ple in favor of cremation. Cremation in-
sures their safety.

In the eighteenth century Beaumar-
chais satirized physicians by declaring
their art to be the noblest of all—"its
great achievements are illumined by the
sun, while its blunders are concealed
under the soil." And before Beaumar-
chais, Moliere's shafts at the doctors
were numerous and witty: "the dead
were so discreet." But those days have
gone by. The red has ceased to conceal
medical blunders; the dead have ceased
to be discreet. They are exhumed, and
then they frequently talk with a loud-
ness, a directness, an eloquence that has
resulted in heavy damages to doctors,
occasionally even in imprisonment.
Cremation insures the discreetness of
babbling corpses, and therewith the im-
punity of physicians.

What cremation is expected by physi-
cians to do for them, that is expected
by the capitalist politicians to be done
for political crookedness by the voting
machine. The election frauds that the
Hearst recount is exhuming out of the
ballot boxes, together with the utter
lack of discreetness on the part of the
exhumed ballots, has given a new im-
pulse to the cry for the voting machine
on the part of the long-headed capitalist
politicians. And wise they are in their
generation. The path being once found
by which to cause ballots to speak after
they are buried, what Rep-Dem politi-
cian could enjoy his life in peace with
the specter of the possibly resurrected
ballots dogging his heels?

Capitalism is a self-haunted criminal
—it needs peace, yet it is the breeder of
unavoidable war; it needs wealth, yet
its law of supply and demand compels it
to blight production; it needs commerce,
the tunneling of rivers and mountains,
the cutting of canals, in short, the re-
moval of impediments to traffic, yet the
law of its very existence drives it to
raise the artificial impediments of
tariff-walls; it needs science, yet enlight-
enment summons it to the bar of the
Reason and adjudges it guilty; etc., etc.
So with regard to the voting machine.

The mission of capitalism is to lick
society into shape for that co-operative
labor without which production can not
be as plentiful as civilization requires.
This implies the machine. The machine
saves labor and multiplies the product.
The transfer of the machine from the
field of production to the hustings is
natural. It is a progressive thought.
The voting machine saves labor. More
expeditiously and accurately than with
the ballot, the work of voting, recording
and announcing the result can be done by
the voting machine. But no sooner is the
idea hit upon than the evil genius which
marks Capitalism Ichabod comes to
blight the invention. Under capitalist
conditions of fraudulence, the voting
machine would promote fraud and hold
the defrauder scotchless. The machine
can be "fixed" in advance. It has been
known to be "fixed"—registers a cer-
tain number of votes for a hostile can-
didate, and then stops registering any
more, while continuing to seem to op-
erate. What golden opportunities for
fraud with impunity the voting ma-
chine offers may be judged from the
shots that, led by the organ of the

banker Jacob Schiff, the New York
"Times," has gone up from the capitalist
camp in favor of the machine the mo-
ment the Hearst recount began to ex-
pose the false counting of the Mayor-
ality campaign of 1905.

So long as capitalism prevails the
blessings of human genius become
curse. Voting machines are to operate
as crematory obliterators of election
frauds.

A LIFE-LIE THAT KILLS.

"To most men life would become im-
possible without their life-lie," said
Ibsen. Though crustily expressed, there
is a wealth of truth in the epigram.
Well known is the sustaining power of
an ideal, an illusion even. Physicians
invoke it beside the sick-bed; great gen-
erals appeal to it on the eve of decisive
engagements. Its efficacy is a standing
rebuttal to that school of materialism
that would deny any influence of mind
on matter.

But what shall be said of a life-lie
whose direct result is not to sustain, but
to cast down? not to cause to live, but
to lead to death?

Every workman who has ever en-
deavored to work among his fellow-
workmen, every dilettante settlement
worker who has ever made a picnic out
of "investigating" working class con-
ditions, every census enumerator who has
ever been set to work on that portion
of census-taking, has encountered this
lie. It seems to be bred by false teach-
ing into the very bone of the wage
worker. From the veriest tot in a New
Jersey glass mill to the gray-haired
care-taker allowed to potter around some
welfare-working concern's office as an
example of the company's benevolence, in
all trades and occupations, in all ages
and conditions can be met wage earners
who labor under its influence. It is the
life-lie of overstating the wages they re-
ceive.

For the capitalist to overstate the
wages he pays is natural. He must con-
ceal the vast discrepancy between his
steedings and the workers' pittance. He
must make as large as possible the per-
centage "received by labor." He must
prop up the "prosperity" idea, and have
a big "pay roll" to point the worker to
when the latter asks for a raise. But
for the worker himself, the victim of
the game, to help his exploiter play it
on him, is nothing short of suicidal.
While his body writhes under the pinch
of poverty, his mind lies supine under
the delusion of the high wages he tells
himself, and others he is getting. He
prevents the statistician from fathom-
ing, and thereby helping set the basis for
a correction of his poverty. He but
pours cocaine on the wound of his ex-
ploitation, instead of rising to resist all
further wounding.

And as long as he is content so to
salve his anguish, the boss will laugh
in his sleeve and let him.

'Tis about time the workers decided
to quit uttering this life-lie that kills.

THE SECRET IS OUT.

From a quarter least expected comes
a priceless flashlight upon the so-called
"Negro Question." That quarter is the
Tennessee Bar Association, with Martin
W. Littleton of Brooklyn as spokesman.
Addressing the Association at its
Nashville meeting on May 23, Mr. Little-
ton said:

"The doctrine of universal manhood
suffrage in a Republic which is taking
into its citizenship every race, tongue
and color, from everywhere, will before
many years, require a re-examination,
and, in my judgment, a restriction."

"The East will be oppressed with the
weight of this problem before many
years as much as the South is oppressed
with the weight of the Negro problem
now, and at the same time and for the
same reason demand a restriction. We
may then expect that some common
ground will be found upon which the
North and the South together shall
wisely, but firmly, impose this restric-
tion."

The "Negro Question" has hitherto
been handled by the Southrons and their
sympathizing Northrons as a "separate"
Question, a "unique" Question, a "pecu-
liar" Question. The Negro was ranked
with the Mongolian. The "Negro Ques-
tion" was dignified with the flavor of
Science and Patriotism. It was a "Racial
Question," the settlement of which
was requisite for the preservation of
the purity of the "White Race"—the
"Caucasian," the "Indo-Germanic" race.
So ran the canting argument of the
anti-Negroes. Here and there actions,
which always speak louder than words,
tended to throw discredit upon the pro-
testations of the self-appointed guard-
ians of the purity of the "White Race."
Most mutilations—and there abound
mostly where the anti-Negroes most
abound—are living monuments to the in-
sincerity of the aforementioned paladins of
"White Race" purity. What, then, is
at bottom of the fierce and increasingly
fierce crusade against the Negro?

The speech of the Northern anti-Negro
lawyer, before the anti-Negro Bar Asso-
ciation of the anti-Negro State of Ten-
nessee, answers the question, at last,
in full, convincingly.

The East is not troubled by any

"Negro Question"; nor does any Asiatic
immigration pour across its shore-line.
The immigration that pours into the
East comes from Europe—Bohemians
and Irish, Hungarians and Jews, Itali-
ans and Finns, Slavs and Scandinavians,
German and Poles, etc.—all of them
branches of the "White Race." The ad-
mission that this immigration consti-
tutes a problem; that the weight of it
"oppresses" the East; and that it affords
common ground to the anti-Negroes to
join the East in "demanding" and "wise-
ly, but firmly impose" a restriction of
the suffrage lays bare the moving spring
of the anti-Negroes.

That which Slav and Jew and Irish
and the rest of the European immigra-
tion has in common with the Negro is
that it is proletarian. Anti-proletarian-
ism is the essence of the "Negro Ques-
tion." Socialism has long ago pointed
to the fact. The Tennessee Bar Asso-
ciation now admits it.

The Crusade against the Negro is not
a Crusade for "race purity." It is a
Crusade against the Working Class. It
turns against the Negro under one pre-
text; it turns against other portions of
the workers under other pretexts—but
wherever active it is active in the in-
terest of the reign of the Plunderbund,
and aims at reducing the Working Class
of America to the condition of pariahs.

A VICTORIOUS DEFEAT.

"The Labor-Socialist motion con-
demning the King's visit to Russia
was defeated—225 votes to 58," so runs
the triumphant closing paragraph of
the London despatch that reports the
debate in the House of Commons on
King Edward's contemplated visit to
Russia.

As there are victories which, if re-
peated, mean annihilation, there are
defeats that are triumphs. The de-
feat in this instance was one of them.

The objections to the King's visit
were expressly put upon the ground
that a state visit by the King to the
Czar was in the nature of fraternizing
"with the hangman of Liberty in Rus-
sia"; of condoning the "horrors, tor-
tures and persecutions" that are dyel-
ing Russia red; and that such contact
would be "a disgrace to Great Britain,
who could not avoid contamination if
she mixed in evil company."

What matters it whether a majority
of nearly 4 to 1 took a different view?
What matters it whether only a bare
fifth of the House stood for these sen-
timents? The fact that the sentiments
were uttered—that is the triumphant
fact. No majorities can wipe out that,
or down it.

There are minorities and minorities.
The minority of Error and the minor-
ity of Truth. The former sees its day
and vanishes; the latter rises, never to
fall away from sight. Its very ap-
pearance is a rebuke to the "triumphant
majority" of the moment. Once it
has appeared it never disappears.
It may be majorized down again and
again, but it will bob up serenely to
plague the majority, until the day ar-
rives when the majority takes to its
heels and leaves the quondam mi-
nority master of the field.

Such Truths as that the Imperial
Regime of Russia is the "hangman
of Liberty" and that association with
it is "contamination," are Truths
that will not down. Once uttered they
can only spread.

Sir Edward Grey is reported to have
replied with "dignity" to the "violent
assault." Nothing is so "dignified" as
a corpse. The thunders hurled from
the House of Commons at the Regime
of Murder enthroned in St. Petersburg
had for their actual effect the turning
into a corpse the previous confidence
with which the Ministry of Great Brit-
ain enjoyed its life. It was not "dign-
ity" that spoke through Sir Edwards,
it was the iciness of conscious death
from which all heat and fire had fled.

Some more such "defeats" for the
Cause of Human Progress, and blood-
stained "triumph" will wrap itself into
its winding clothes and free the
earth of its pollution.

TO THE MEN OF THE S. L. P.

S. L. R. men of New York, Chicago,
St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston, Cincinnati,
Cleveland, San Francisco, Indianapolis,
New Orleans, St. Paul, Jersey City, and
everywhere else that a member of the
Party may be found—The times call for
agitation, for the best that is in you in
the way of propaganda for the Move-
ment. Arouse in response, and carry the
message far and wide. Multitudes are
out of work. They will, therefore, listen.
Those at work will also listen to your
warnings—they will subscribe to the
Party Press and purchase Party litera-
ture. The time is ripe for an advance
all along the line. Let there be no un-
shinable soldiers. Everybody respond to
the call: On with the Propaganda!

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third, the year.

A BOOK TO BE READ

There is no little danger of what may
be called "intellectual Socialist inbreed-
ing." So intense are the convictions of
the Socialists, and so arduous is their
toil in the field, that there is a natural
tendency among many to circumscribe
their reading to Socialist and strictly
economic subjects, rejecting all others
as so much useless stuff. This is a
harmful policy. Socialism is the great
ocean into which all departments of
science, art and literature are tributary.
It is no exaggeration to say that there
is no economic or sociologic principle
but a knowledge of history illumines,
and the arts and sciences exalt. The
Socialist who shuts himself out of these
fields by so much cripples his grasp of
Socialism, or cramps his Socialist hori-
zon.

No intelligent man, even if he be not
a Socialist, will deny the significance
in history of the apparition and work
of Luther in the sixteenth century.
Such a re-appearance of our century is
witnessing in the Modernist Movement
in the Roman Catholic Church. Not as
theology, but as sociologic manifesta-
tion, and not as causes, but as results
of social development, the two appari-
tions are worthy of study. Luther and
his work have an ample history by this
time. The Modernists and their work
are now beginning to make history. A
great work has already been produced
by this latter movement. It is "The
Programme of Modernism" issued by
some ten distinguished Italian Roman
Catholic prelates in answer to the papal
encyclical that was fulminated against
them. The "Programme" alone would
be enough to arrest attention. The book
however, which G. P. Putmans Sons of
New York and London have issued
upon the subject, contains what may be
called "all sides," surely "both sides"

of the question. The book contains the
"Programme," it contains in full the
encyclical to which the programme is an
answer, it reproduces both translated
into English by the Rev. Father George
Tyrrell, thereby showing that Modern-
ism is no local affair, and finally, it is
introduced by a review of the lay of
the land by the Anglican vicar of St.
Mary's, Paddington Green, London.

No review of either the encyclical or
the "Programme" could here be attempt-
ed. Just three quotations should suffice
to induce the reading of the book—aye,
its study.

The first quotation we shall take from
the papal encyclical itself:

"If we take in the whole system [of
Modernism] at one glance no one will
be surprised when we define it as the
synthesis of all heresies."

The following two quotations are
from the "Programme" itself—the first
from the "Explanation" with which the
Modernists introduce their "Pro-
gramme":

"Through a series of causes into
which we need not here enter, Catholics
seem to have lost every elementary
sense of responsibility and personal dig-
nity. Instead of being met with a ser-
vice of reasonable and therefore dis-
cerning obedience, the acts of their su-
preme rulers are received with the un-
conscious acquiescence of irresponsible
beings. This reacts unfavorably on the
exercise of authority itself which loses
sight of its proper limits and its true
function, and transforms itself into an
absolutism inconsistent with that reason-
able spiritual government instituted by
Christ in whom we have passed from
servitude to freedom."

Finally, the following passage from
the "Conclusion" of the "Programme"
will be found to amplify the passage
quoted from the "Explanation":

"A great spiritual crisis, which did not
begin to-day, but has to-day reached its
culminating intensity, troubles all the
religious bodies of Europe—Catholicism,
Lutheranism, Anglicanism. For the most
part it is due to the new orientation of
the public mind, which is adverse to the
traditional formulation of the religious
spirit; it is due to the easily popularized
results of science, which diffuse an in-
structive distrust of those metaphysical
and historic titles on which the dogmatic
teaching of the Churches rests its
claims. Catholicism, by reason of its
greater antiquity and of the more tena-
ciously guarded elements of medievalism
within its system, and, at the same
time, by reason of its more direct op-
position to the affirmations of science
and to the will of the democracy, feels
the pain and distress of the profound
crisis more acutely. But manifestly it
will not be able to eliminate science or
to stifle democracy with the barren
words of its condemnation or with the
noisy terrors of its anathemas. The
movements of thought in an age like
ours, where culture is so deep-rooted
and widespread, is no slender rill to be
easily dammed and arrested in its
course. It is an irresistible tide whose
advance authority should wisely direct
and not foolishly try to obstruct. If
the successor of Peter condemns, with
unwonted asperity, the science and the
apologetics of our times, we ask our-

selves whether this may not be due to
some understandable ignorance of the
tendencies that characterize the moral
evolution of to-day, as well as to a radi-
cal inability to foresee the success which
inevitably must crown the progressive
efforts of the modern world."

Not since Luther did any utterances,
clad in theological garb, possess the
world-wide historic significance of the
Modernist utterances that now go up
from the camp of the Roman Catholic
Church itself. That Luther is an eco-
nomic landmark we all know. It is un-
questionable that Modernism is a second
landmark, a symptom of re-impending
social transformations.

The price of the book is \$1.50.

SOCIALIST WOMEN.

Rise and Establish a Working Class Mothers' Day.

To the Socialist Women of the Land:
You are all aware that the United
States Congress has voted to set aside
the 12th day of June to be celebrated
as "Mothers' Day," day on which every-
one shall wear "a white flower in honor
of his mother." Preparations accord-
ingly are being made to celebrate that day
in such manner.

We, the Socialist Women of Greater
New York have decided to embrace the
opportunity thus given us on that day
and make the event one of gigantic de-
monstration protesting against a social
system which starves and starves the
children of the working class, depriving
them of proper nourishment and
thereby robbing them of the chance to
obtain a schooling. We protest against
a system which tears mothers away from
their children's sides, and sends, here,
the child to the factory; there, the moth-
er into the workshop; we protest against
a system that, instead of building up
the home, only tears it down.

We call upon all Socialist women's
organizations in the United States to
seize upon the occasion now offered and
take up the work of establishing a
"Mother's Day" which shall be a Mother-
s' Day in fact.

Sister comrades, let us take up the
gauge of battle and, while the time is
too short this year for an organized
movement, let us make hereafter June
12 a day of national protest by the na-
tion's mothers just as May Day has been
made a day of international protest by
the world's workers, against the capital-
ist system.

Resolved, That this call be sent to all
women's Socialist organizations of the
land and published in the Socialist press.
Socialist Women
of Greater New York.

June 4.

SELF-PILLORIED.

Words of Division Chairman Locomotive Engineers Show They Help Break Strikes.

The "Picket," a machinists' publica-
tion, contains the below as an editorial:

Is the Brotherhood of Locomotive
Engineers aiding the Santa Fe in their
strike against the machinists and boiler-
makers on that system?

To answer this question at this time
we would certainly say yes, decidedly so,
if the statement of their chairman, Mr.
L. D. Ledger, is to be taken seriously,
assuming that he was acting within his
authority when he took this matter up
with the higher officials of the Santa
Fe Coast lines.

In a letter that he wrote to Mr. Bean,
Mechanical Superintendent, and Mr. A.
G. Wells, General Manager, under date
of March 24th, 1906, in part, he makes
the following statement: "Of course,
the men feel very bad that the Company
feels it their duty to put the new men
out of the shop firing, compelling them
to associate with them, and they feel
that they have been neutral and have
helped in their way to beat the strike.
The men feel that more consideration
should be shown them." The letter was
signed by L. D. Ledger, Chairman B. of
L. E.

Now, the question arises, did he make
a statement of this kind with full con-
sent of the men he represented, or is
this his personal views, assuming that
he knows what the men want better
than they do themselves? However, he
has made the statement and conveyed
the idea that it is the sense of those he
represents.

It might be the sentiments of many
of the members of their order, but we
know there are some of them that take
a different view of the shopmen's strike
on the Santa Fe system.

NEW SCHEME TO FAKE OLD WINE.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—A new pro-
cess for the aging of wines by the use
of ozone, the invention of a young Rus-
sian scientist, was demonstrated to-day
in the presence of the director of the
imperial vineyards and others.

The claim is made that this process ac-
complishes in a few minutes a matur-
ing that ordinarily requires years.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—It is a
great pity about The People.
UNCLE SAM—Inasmuch as to
which?

B. J.—Well, you see, it seems to im-
agine that everybody is a Socialist.

U. S. (with a broad grin)—That
charge takes the cake. I've heard a
good many more or less ridiculous
charges against that paper; but this one,
that it takes everybody to be a Socialist,
does sound the most idiotic yet. Kindly
explain.

B. J.—Won't you agree that most, if
not all its space is taken up with eco-
nomic and sociologic and statistical
articles?

U. S.—That is it to a T.

B. J.—And won't you admit that such
articles are comparatively difficult to
understand?

U. S.—Admitted.

B. J.—And don't you see that other
articles that are less difficult would be
more readily understood, and would be
pleasanter to read?

U. S.—For instance?

B. J.—Historic articles, light criti-
cisms, satirical squibs on the present
system, "arrow heads" showing that
things are out of gear, pointed expos-
ures of the trickery of capitalist poli-
ticians, etc. Such things would be spicy.

U. S.—And do you mean to say the
paper has none of these?

B. J.—I don't say that. But if it
were to write more of these and less of
the hard scientific matter, it would
reach more people and do better work.

U. S.—Hem!

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

INDUSTRIAL VS. CRAFT UNIONISM

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Resolutions adopted by the Scandinavian Discussion Club, Sunday, May 24, 1908. The meeting was attended by about 400 working men and women, and the subject under discussion was: "Should a craftsman belong to the Industrial Workers of the World?"

The subject was discussed from all points of view, and the A. F. of L. men defended craft unionism as well as they could, but their undaunted assertions regarding the practicability of craft unionism were successfully contradicted by the expounders and defenders of industrial organization. At the conclusion of the discussion the following resolution was adopted with unanimous consent:

"We, the Scandinavian Discussion Club realize that craft unionism is impractical and reactionary, and therefore contrary to the best interests of the working class; therefore be it

"Resolved, That industrial organization is not only superior to craft unionism in principle and formation, but absolutely indispensable to the immediate and ultimate interests of the wage working class."

Gus Berry, Chairman.
E. S. Nelson, Organizer.
Portland, Ore., May 24.

EDUCATION NEEDED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The below interesting letter was sent to the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

Anna B. Tourouff.
New York, May 20.

San Bernardino, May 12, 1908.
To the Socialist Women of Greater New York:

During the visit of the fleet to Los Angeles the 16,000 mercenaries, consisting of the crews of these murder engines, were certainly not encouraged by the working class girls to leave the employ of the ruling class. On the contrary, thousands of these poor hard-working, deluded females threw their soul and bodies to these fellows in jingoistic frenzy. Not professional prostitutes, but young so-called decent girls accommodated thus the brass button brigade, free of charge. No wonder that there is quite some attraction in being a soldier of capitalism.

Many comrades of the S. L. P. or the I. W. W. or S. P. are even displaying prudishness or immoral cowardice in considering these symptoms, believing the working class can be emancipated without woman's help, a very narrow-minded conclusion indeed.

I believe the revolutionary movement is broader, and not only a stomach question.

In the local library I read yesterday that a law college in New York was demoralized through the flirting done by the girls employed (2,200 in this one building, as it states) by the W. U. T. in the Western Union Telegraph building, and these law students sitting on the fire escapes of back buildings facing the rear court yards. This proves also the utter lack of class consciousness of these female slaves of the Western Union Company, in wasting attention on these silly bourgeois youngsters.

A good concentrated educational propaganda on this building by the Socialist Women's organization might prove beneficial to clear the brains of these 2,200 operators from bourgeois rot and teach them to organize in an economic union to fight with their I. W. W. proletarian brothers for intellectual freedom.

Out west the capitalist system has created a condition which is a crime to human nature. Thousands of men have to slave in mining and lumber camps with no woman in the neighborhood for miles, and if there are a few, they belong to the middle class or the Tenderloin.

Yours for your worthy cause,
Michael Kelly.

FINANCIAL PANICS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist would not, as our friend Rosenzthal puts it, lay the causes of financial panics to overproduction, but to the inability of getting at the socially created wealth stored up to the bursting point and privately owned by a comparatively small portion of humanity, which, to the greatest extent had absolutely nothing to do with the creation of it. The Socialist would say that it would be an impossibility in a

well organized and socially regulated society of creators to have such a thing as overproduction so long as there is one individual in need of, yes, even desiring anything.

The Socialist would further say that profits are made by selling the goods (commodities) not above, but at their real value, part of which is unpaid labor, about four-fifths, and in the clutches of the God-ordained and diverse stewardships, but non-creators.

Furthermore, the Socialist would say "Although the manufacturer does take up stock every now and then, he on account of the competitive system, does not know what his competitors are up to," and virtually this is the reason why through the banking system, the banker is able to feel oncoming stagnations, or panics, sooner than the manufacturer. This competition also is the cause of the combinations of competitors with their ultimate effect, the formation of the trust.

Not before the trust stage of production is it possible to regulate production for the market, the world market. This in its turn has the tendency of causing the trust of all trusts, the world trust, the directorship of which is in the hands of industrially organized labor.

For the rest, I'll let Ovid help me. The young god of light, Hercules, born at Chicago June 27-July 8, 1905, at his birth overpowered and strangled the hundred-headed hydra of pure and simple craft unionism and entered the arena on the economic field as an industrially organized trade union, the Industrial Workers of the World. He has yet to overpower Acheron, the snakes with which he had to tussle on his second anniversary with the Sherman Schurtief, etc. bunch. Finally, he will have been tried and have experienced enough to grasp the full meaning of "One for all, and all for one," and having become of age, to step into the political field with the platform which to-day is upheld by the only party in America, the Socialist Labor Party.

Then, and not until then, will there be no more panics, misery and starvation for the creators of all wealth.

Chas. Schrafft.
Jersey City, May 20.

ON OCCURRENCES AT NEW YORK

I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As a delegate from Local 522, Branch I. L. W. W., to the Industrial Council, I attended the meeting on May 28th, to which two visitors were admitted, I. e., Elizabeth Flynn and Mr. Jones, who during the entire meeting watched the proceedings and kept themselves in order. But at adjournment Mr. Jones, who, by the way, is not a member of the I. W. W., sprang up to Secretary A. J. Francis and asked whether, in speaking of "the westerners who came east to disrupt the movement of the I. W. W. here," he, Francis, included Jones, he also being a westerner.

He was answered that Francis couldn't have meant him as he (Jones) had just arrived in New York, and knew nothing of what had happened in the past. Jones then went after the writer, and in a very bold manner asked what right I had to vote on a matter which was "against" the constitution, (referring to the resolutions passed by the N. Y. District Council, which appeared in The People June 2).

I informed him that even had I been against these resolutions, I would have had to vote as I did to carry out the instructions of my Local.

But this did not satisfy Jones, who was in a rage, and said "I'll show you what a western boy is made of," at the same time raising his hand and attempting to use physical force, which was prevented by several who stood close by; and the vile and vulgar language he used would never be uttered by any one, at least he who calls himself a revolutionist. It can plainly be seen that Jones, although a complete stranger and here only a few days, seemed to know the condition of the I. W. W. in this city without investigation or observation. However, it is known to myself and all other well-meaning members, that such action was only prompted in Jones by having his mind poisoned by a few intriguers and would-be organizers, who, I hope, will, by intelligent action on the part of the rank and file of the I. W. W., be eliminated from the organization to where they can do no more harm to the only economic organization deserving recognition by the working class.

Max Kazimisky.
New York, June 8.

But don't forget that it is the farm hand, and not the employing farmer, that is Labor.

H. S. K.

\$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.

Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.

Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

THE FARMER

His Economic Status Not That of the Wage Worker.

The Socialist who knows his book understands by the term "farmer," the owner, as tenant or otherwise, of land on which agricultural products are raised. The farm owner may himself work—no doubt the small farmer does work—from sun up to sun down, but that does not put him in the category Labor.

Labor, using the word scientifically, means the wage-earning class, the class that cannot work without hiring itself to other people, because it has not, and the other people have, the things that are necessary to work with.

The Socialist never defines Labor by occupations. It is not occupations that draw the line between the classes, but the ownership or non-ownership of the means without which one cannot work.

The man, whether it be as owner, or as tenant, of agricultural land, who employs farm hands is an exploiter of labor, and even though he himself works he is of the capitalist class, because no one employs labor but to skin it.

The boss of a shoe factory is of the same economic class as the boss of a railroad. Both own the things needed to work with and are thereby placed in a position to skin the men and women whom they employ.

So, too, the men and women employed in the shoe factory are of the same economic class as the men and women employed by the railroad. They are of the one class because neither the shoe workers nor the railroad workers own the necessary property to work for themselves. In order to live they must sell themselves into wage slavery to the shoe factory boss and to the railroad boss and submit to being plucked of the bulk of what they produce.

It can readily be seen that the banana farmer, with overseers on horseback to supervise the work, belongs to the capitalist class, but so too does the small employing farmer belong to the same class. The most playful tiger cub has the potentials of the fiercest of the grown brutes.

The farm hand who sells himself into wage slavery to the employing farmer is of the same economic class with the worker who sells himself into wage slavery in the city shop.

We know of farmers who in summer work from sun up to sun down, and they see that the farm hands do the same. When the crops are harvested the farm hands are turned adrift, but the farmer then prepares to enjoy a long winter's rest and comfort on the profits of the season's crops. The profits may be large, they may be small, there may be no profits at all, but it is no fault of the farmer in so far as his efforts to secure profits by exploiting labor are concerned.

Any exploiting farmer will tell you that an eight-hour day is an "impossibility" for farm labor. Just go through the farming country and try to do some agitation among the farm hands and see how quickly the honest farmer will set his dogs at you, or have you rounded up by the constable.

Farmers' movements have sometimes thrown forward "radical" demands, some of them deceptive enough to fool Labor for a time and coddle them out of their vote. The farmers have even had an eight-hour demand for labor in their platforms—not for the farm hands, bless you; no, but for the contract labor on city jobs!

The small farmer is being ground down, but he will himself grind down the workers all that he can, and if there is anywhere the farmer would like to be, it is on the top of the heap—an unground grinder.

The genuine Socialist is no more anxious to maintain the economic status farmer than he is anxious to maintain the economic status shoe manufacturer.

The interests of the class that fleeces Labor will always be found opposed to the interests of the working class. The farmer is of the class that fleeces Labor. No sane man, let alone a Socialist, would expect the farmer to aid the cause of Labor.

The farm hand, the portless exploited agricultural wage slave, on the other hand, is of the working class. It is his interest to join with his fellow wage slaves in factory, forest and mine for the emancipation of his class.

But don't forget that it is the farm hand, and not the employing farmer, that is Labor.

H. S. K.

\$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.

Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.

Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

Max Kazimisky.

New York, June 8.

DOCUMENTS ON WILLIAMS

Los Angeles, May 10.—The following reply to the article of Williams in the Industrial Union Bulletin of April 25, 1908, was submitted to Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., by the committee elected by said Section to answer Williams's statement about his work in Los Angeles. After two readings of same before the Section it was unanimously adopted as follows, at its meeting held on May 19, and ordered forwarded to The People for publication. As the communications quoted from are argumentative, and present a good statement of the situation of that time, not very much was added to the presentation of the situation as outlined in the communication forwarded by the California S. E. C.'s special committee to Mr. C. O. Sherman, on March 10, 1906.

A REPLY TO B. H. WILLIAMS.

In the Industrial Union Bulletin of April 25, 1908, B. H. Williams, at one time in the employ of the California State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. as organizer, expresses some of his views. We find among other statements the following:

"While an organizer for the S. L. P. two years ago, I combated in Los Angeles and elsewhere the sectarian spirit exhibited by some S. L. P. comrades."

"I opposed their attitude of looking upon the I. W. W. as a child of the S. L. P., needing the guardianship and close supervision of its 'parent' to keep it from straying from the 'straight and narrow path.'"

"I avoided that attitude in my propaganda everywhere. In Arizona among the miners, in California and Oregon among the lumberworkers, and elsewhere."

"Experience taught me that only by a clear-cut I. W. W. propaganda, recognizing and addressing to the non-affiliation clause in the preamble, could the forces of Industrial Unionism be recruited and the economic organization be placed on a footing whereby it might reflect the true political movement of labor."

"Holding to the same view and adhering to the same tactical attitude regarding the I. W. W., I have found many members of the S. L. P., and it is to these I refer above as constituting some of the best recruits to the I. W. W."

"As to the others (and they are quite numerous in the S. L. P.) the I. W. W. must attend to the task of placing them where they may do no further harm to the labor movement."

"This can be done only by asserting and adhering to the I. W. W. position that only the economic organization can reflect the true political movement of labor."

As these statements concern Los Angeles directly since no individual member's name is mentioned, we deem it our duty to reply to same even though we don't consider Williams' ideas of sufficient consequence to give him all this advertising free, gratis, and for nothing.

Now, then, a letter dated Jan. 22-'06, signed by C. O. Sherman, General President of the I. W. W., says:

"Mr. Louis C. Haller,

"I have received through Brother John M. O'Neill, of Denver, a copy of the circular letter that has been sent out by you as Secretary of the California State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, dated Jan. 19, 1906, and addressed to the Revolutionary Organizations of Labor on the Pacific Coast."

"In this letter you solicit funds to be applied to maintaining organizers and agitators whose business it shall be to organize both for the S. L. P. and for the I. W. W. That is, you propose that these organizers represent at one and the same time both the political and economic organizations."

"The proposition surprises me. . . . It is in direct conflict with the principle and constitution of our organization."

To express the viewpoint, regarding the above, of the California State Executive Committee, S. L. P., regarding the situation then existing in Los Angeles and California generally, a letter was sent on March 10, 1906, to C. O. Sherman by the California State Executive Committee, S. L. P., in reply to the above, stating the following:

"Let us take up, first of all, the matter of the circular. The State Executive Committee of California, S. L. P., by means of that circular sought to raise funds to put an organizer in the field and that organizer is to agitate and organize both S. L. P. sections and I. W. W. locals."

"He is to do that in strict accord with the general attitude of the S. L. P. and with its constitution, which imposes upon S. L. P. organizers the duty to work for the I. W. W."

"Your conception of this seems to be that this attitude of the S. L. P. commits the I. W. W. to the S. L. P. and is, therefore, a violation of the non-political affiliation passage in the Preamble of the I. W. W. . . . To us it seems that such an attitude on the part of the S. L. P., while it surely commits the S. L.

P. to the I. W. W., cannot possibly commit the I. W. W. to the S. L. P. As a matter of fact, it is quite beyond our powers of understanding how the I. W. W. can be committed to any political movement or party, except by an act of its own."

"Of course, you will realize upon serious reflection how contradictory is the posture you take in telling the S. L. P. what we shall do and what we shall not do as S. L. P. men. . . . Such orders would rather indicate that the said economic organization was virtually one with the said political organization."

"Consequently, that you yourself don't wish to put yourself into such a contradictory position."

"Why, then, do you insist? . . . We suppose you mean by that the same that Comrade De Leon meant in a recent answer to Corrigan published in The People."

"Comrade De Leon justifies the action of the S. T. & L. A. delegation on the ground that it was best for the movement not to press the party question at that time, there being then two Socialist parties in existence. Are we right? . . . Then we understand that you mean to say that, at this juncture with two Socialist parties in the field, it would be tactful to let matters ripen before any political organization does anything to identify itself with the I. W. W. . . . but then the attitude of your office must not be unilateral but evenhanded towards both parties."

"Now, then, we wish to call your attention to a passage in the Miners' Magazine of Feb. 22nd."

"Mr. Floaten quotes the I. W. W. Preamble as declaring that 'the working class must come together on the political field as well as on the industrial field to take and hold that which they produce,' and, in the very next sentence, he goes on to say: 'This declaration refers plainly to the S. P.' Now, then, Mr. Floaten is a leading official of the S. P. of Colorado; his letter appears with that passage in the Miners' Magazine, an I. W. W. paper; and, furthermore, the editor of the M. M. introduces that letter containing such a passage, with the following headline: 'A Strong Letter from Floaten.' We ask you: does not every argument against our S. L. P. circular hold good against the appearance of such a letter in the Miners' Magazine? . . ."

"There is no question that you have full authority to demand of an I. W. W. paper that it withdraw such a letter with such a heading. . . . We must keep in mind that your purpose would be defeated should it appear that the I. W. W. objects to seem to be identified with one Socialist party, but tolerates seeming to be identified with another."

(Signed)
For the California State Executive Committee, S. L. P.

F. Appel,
A. Weinberg,
A. E. Normal,
Committee.

On Feb. 7, 1906, the secretary of the Cal. S. E. C., S. L. P., answered Mr. C. O. Sherman's letter of Jan. 22, 1906, and in his answer appears this passage:

"Had it not been for the agitation done by the S. L. P. through its organizers F. Bohn and B. H. Williams, by its press and literature, very little would be known of the I. W. W. on the coast. The A. F. of L. is doing what it can to put it out of business. The A. F. of L. press, the S. P. press, and ultra capitalist press ignore it. The only people that are working for Industrialism are S. L. P. men and sympathizers and a few S. P. men who have had their eyes opened by our agitation."

"Now, if the work that these men have done in the past has been productive of seven or eight locals on the coast with no objections, why should there be an objection to a call for funds for a continuance of this work?"

On Feb. 10-'06, Williams reported in person orally on his work as organizer to the Cal. S. E. C., S. L. P., at Los Angeles, and although the situation was as above quoted from various documents Williams seemed satisfied to remain with the S. L. P. under the circumstances, although, as we know, both he and Bohn were really nothing but I. W. W. organizers, with the organization that hired and paid them, the S. L. P., ignored in their agitation and organizing work, as is visible from the above quotations, against the wish of the S. L. P. And what Williams objects to now is that the California State Executive Committee, S. L. P., thought that the S. L. P., too, must be given some consideration. As the only organization supporting, and aiding in the building up of the I. W. W., every reasonable-minded person would certainly grant that the S. L. P. was asking little enough in return for its services to the I. W. W.

But at that time, we did not know Williams, or his aspirations and principles so well. He came to us from Missoula, Mont., and we paid for his tour, and his wages, from Eureka, Cal. to New Mexico, and back to Eureka.

To advance, or to pay the money for

such a trip as he made—ostensibly for the S. L. P.,—may have been looked upon by him as "sectarian," but to us it seems to be next to treason to the S. L. P., to join the S. L. P. by swearing or pledging support to the platform and principles of that party, in this way to get a job from that party, and then utilize that job to deny the correctness of the principles of that party.

We are, however, satisfied to be looked upon by Williams as "sectarian" if not to be considered as "sectarian" means that we must cease to exist as the S. L. P. or must refuse to work for the present continuation of the S. L. P.; if it means that we shall also refuse to combat the treasonable action to the wage working

P. O., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The question is answered in the "Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan" dialogue of this issue.

C. N. D., NEWARK, N. J.—Thou reasonest falsely, dearest. The Socialist Labor Party, like all other bona fide parties of Socialism, can only be essentially a propaganda organization to diffuse among the working class the in-

formation necessary for the training of the correct economic organization of Labor, without which Socialism is an impossibility. Until such economic organization is on foot, the S. L. P.'s mission is not ended. The evidence of such economic organization being on foot will be the setting forth, by such organization, of its own political expression. From that moment, not before, will the mission of the S. L. P. be fulfilled. The agitation for the S. L. P. ballot is educational in that direction. Fall to!

T. W., JAMAICA, N. Y.—The correspondent's request for information on stock juggling is quite serious. Furnish it. Will be appreciated.

D. B., PASSADENA, CAL.—The article was not published because similar ones were appearing at that time in these columns. Be not discouraged. Send information.

O. W. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—We would like to keep the documents for eventual use—when, will depend upon circumstances. Glad to have them.

B. E. N., EUREKA, CAL.—The discussion "As to Politics" is closed in these columns. There must be an end of even the best of things. It was an act of charity to the anti-ballotists to close the discussion. None even attempted to answer the question put to them as to how they expected to recruit the I. W. W. if they frankly struck out the political clause from the Preamble. They all dodged the point. As to the theory that anti-politics does not inevitably mean pro-dynamite, such a theory is too twaddly, when honestly entertained, to bother with.

W. C. H., NEW YORK—There is no general law in the matter. A knowledge of the statutes of Alabama upon wills and probate courts is needed. The way to do it is to communicate with a lawyer in Alabama, or consult one here who is posted in Alabama laws.

R. S., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Demand from Hickey the name of the "Doctor in Brooklyn who is a party member" and from whom the story emanated. You will find that the alleged Doctor is not a party member, that the story is an invention of the patientless Esculapius, and that the link between the "Doctor" and Hickey is a habitual drunkard. Such is the trio.

M. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL., and ALL OTHERS WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN—Williams has been so completely annihilated both in point of reasoning powers and veracity that further facts and reasoning are superfluous.

S. P., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There is no sense in the outcry of "Third Term" against Roosevelt. He was elected President only once.

"W." CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Adam Smith's works are good reading—provided they are read cautiously. Ditto as to Ricardo. As to Ricardo's law of rent, it is sound only under the system of private ownership of the means of production. The moment land, needed in production, becomes collective property, the "law of rent" vanishes.

A. D. E., MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Socialist Movement is not a hurrah clothing venture. The only good feature of Gompersism is that it is pretty free from the hurrah taint.

S. A. J., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; T. B. F., FARIBAUT, MINN.; T. R. SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.; P. I. MADRID, SPAIN; R. R. DENVER, COLO.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; F. C. R., ASHVILLE, N. C.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; S. B. DENVER, COLO.—Matter received.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. B., NEW YORK—Now to your fifth question—

It is not true that "history and past experience show" that the Socialist organization "must result in a revival of despotism." Neither history nor past experience can show any such thing for the reason that Socialist organization never existed before, or could be contemplated.

Man does not move from one social system into another because he likes to, but because he must. Social development forces him to. Man now stands where the roads fork. One road leads to the total enslavement of the workers, the other to the Socialist Commonwealth. Co-operative production compels organization. Despotism is out of the question where the choice of officers lies with the masses.

Next question next week.

J. H. LEOMINSTER, MASS.—Now to your last question—

The modern market determines prices by the supply of goods and the demand for them, and prices, that is, the cost of goods, often are raised artificially by the wanton destruction of a superabundance (as when fruit is plentiful), or by the unconscionable policy of keeping great inventions locked up out of fear that they would increase the output to the injury of price. Under Socialism goods will be exchanged by the standard of the labor-power they consume.

W. V. A., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—

The opinion that Socialists are pessimists is often heard, but only from the lips of visionaries. People who expect pears from bramble-bushes call the man pessimistic who warns them of their error. Only in that sense is the Socialist Labor Party pessimistic. The S. L. P., being soundly poised, is highly optimistic.

G. B., ALBANY, N. Y.—If a man finds he has not energy or time or sufficient vitality to work both in the political and in the economic field of the Labor Movement, then he should concentrate his whole energy into only one of the two branches—either the S. L. P. or the I. W. W. If he finds he has vitality for both he should be active in both. Only he who is active in both can escape becoming one-sided.

J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—The syndicalist movement in France has no declaration in its preamble of the nature of the I. W. W. preamble. It ignores the political field; it does not seem to be clear enough upon the nature of the physical force that is inherent in Industrialism.

J. W. McA., ALTOONA, PA.—How will the inventor be rewarded for his services under Socialism?

In the first place, under capitalism, most inventors are defrauded of their invention.

In the second place, under capitalism, each one is driven to get all he can, because if he does not do others, he will be none by them.

Under Socialism, where all who work can have an abundance with a few hours' labor, none will have the motive to "grab." The inventor's reward will be the practical reward of more wealth for himself as a result of the increased productivity of his labor through his invention, besides the moral reward of the gratitude of his fellow-men that his invention increases the productivity of the labor of all.

Next question next week.

P. O., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The question is answered in the "Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan" dialogue of this issue.

C. N. D., NEWARK, N. J.—Thou reasonest falsely, dearest. The Socialist Labor Party, like all other bona fide parties of Socialism, can only be essentially a propaganda organization to diffuse among the working class the in-

formation necessary for the training of the correct economic organization of Labor, without which Socialism is an impossibility. Until such economic organization is on foot, the S. L. P.'s mission is not ended. The evidence of such economic organization being on foot will be the setting forth, by such organization, of its own political expression. From that moment, not before, will the mission of the S. L. P. be fulfilled. The agitation for the S. L. P. ballot is educational in that direction. Fall to!

T. W., JAMAICA, N. Y.—The correspondent's request for information on stock juggling is quite serious. Furnish it. Will be appreciated.

D. B., PASSADENA, CAL.—The article was not published because similar ones were appearing at that time in these columns. Be not discouraged. Send information.

O. W. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—We would like to keep the documents for eventual use—when, will depend upon circumstances. Glad to have them.</

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
23 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,
412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
23 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

TO STATE COMMITTEES AND SECTIONS:

In order to arrange a tour Eastward for National Organizer August Gillman, who is at present in the state of Washington, I would request that the State Executive Committees and Sections of Western and Central Western states, lying between the states of Washington and New York, communicate with me, stating what can be done in their respective states, toward utilizing his services and assisting in defraying the expenses of the tour.

The tour will be arranged as early as possible, and notification given in these columns when completed. Early replies to this notice will be appreciated by the undersigned.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

NATIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES, NOTICE!

All out-of-town delegates coming to the national convention of the Socialist Labor Party are requested to at once communicate with the organizer of Section New York if they desire that quarters shall be secured for them. Send along your communication, as the committee on arrangements wishes to know the exact number to be provided for.

Edmund Seidel, Organizer.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Virginia met in regular session, with Bowers in the chair. J. Bader absent.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence—From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, enclosing due stamps as per order. From Goodman, Organizer Section Roanoke, in re campaign sheets, and enclosing money for due stamps. From Organizer Muller, Section Richmond, enclosing money for due stamps. From Schade, Organizer Section Newport News, on general Party affairs. From N. E. G. member Schmidt, in re inability to attend N. E. C. meeting in July, and asking for election of a substitute.

Motion carried to instruct secretary to inform Schmidt that the S. E. C. has no power to elect a substitute for him, to attend N. E. C. meeting in July.

Motion carried to instruct secretary to consult sections in re sending delegate to National Convention in July.

Motion to elect committee of two to enquire as to cost of copy books for correspondence. Carried.

The financial report was then read and adopted.

Fred Buxton, Recording Secretary.

COLORADO, ATTENTION!

Call to Buckle Down to Work.

Comrades:

Now that the so-called Socialist party has once more, in national convention assembled, placed itself on record as being a purely opportunistic reform party, it is time for the S. L. P. to get in some work. As heretofore, the S. L. P. stands as the only revolutionary working class party in this country, and if we do our work properly this summer, it should be an easy matter for us to attract to our ranks all the revolutionists who may still be found in the S. P., as well as gaining many new recruits; to place our press on a safe financial basis; and our organization in an unshakable position, composed of active workers.

Comrade Gerry has not as yet taken up the work of canvassing, but he is promising to start in shortly, and we hope to continue all summer.

In the meantime our members should not fail to send in some subs to the Weekly People, or to look after renewals wherever possible.

Much work can be done by individual members in the way of distributing leaflets, of which the Labor News Co. is getting out new ones.

The S. L. P. is taking a new hold. Let the comrades everywhere fall to.

Geo. Anderson, State Sec'y.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but socialist literature.

OPERATING FUND.

Send us subscriptions, send us orders for literature. If you cannot do either, help out on this fund.

J. Sasche, San Francisco	\$2.50
J. Isack, Cincinnati, O.	1.50
British S. L. P. Comrade	1.43
"Keep it Going," New York	1.00
"Anonymous," Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
H. Schrader, Albany, N. Y.	.50
N. Wiasser, Reading, Pa.	.45
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	2.00
C. A. Ruby, Rochester N. Y.	2.50
"Junger Genosse," Chicago	1.00
J. Vandoeine, Lawrence, Mass.	.58
J. Hammer, New York	2.50
J. E. Farrell, North Bay, Ont.	5.00
H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.	1.00
E. Paul, Vancouver, B. C.	.75
John Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.	1.00
L. K., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
A. Rosenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Total	\$28.71
Previously acknowledged	2,289.37
Grand Total	\$2,418.08

GERMAN PARTY ORGAN OPERATING FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$477.35
Section New York, S. L. P.	4.50
German Branch, S. L. P., Braddock, Pa.	5.00
Ed. Evans, Portland, Oregon	2.00
John D. Goerke, Cleveland, O.	2.00
"One of Them," " "	1.00
P. C. Christiansen, " "	1.00
P. " "	1.00
Fred Schuler, Paraiso, Canal Zone, Panama	1.00
Karl Bertler, Paraiso, Canal Zone, Panama	1.00
Hy. Piper, Elyria, O.	1.00
J. C. Steiner, Hamilton, O.	1.00
Emil Baer, Columbus, O.	1.00
M. H. Tiedemann, Holyoke, Mass.	1.00
Total	\$100.85

Comrades: In a circular letter which we have sent out to the Sections we have set forth that the further continuation and existence of our German Party Organ depends upon the possibility of paying off, within three months, an old debt of \$600. All details have been explained in the circular sent out. For the last four years we have not molested the general party membership for any financial aid. Whenever we needed some funds we have appealed to the German party organizations exclusively. But pressing circumstances force us to extend this appeal now to the general party membership. If every comrade does a little towards this fund the task of raising these \$600 will be an easy one. The Sections and comrades always have responded nobly to any call from the party institutions for help. We realize that this is not a very opportune time for our call but we see no other way but this appeal. Quick action is imperative. Send all contributions either direct to the SOCIALISTISCHE ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, 310 CHAMPLAIN AVE., CLEVELAND, O., or to Comrade P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, 2817 SCRANTON ROAD, CLEVELAND, O. Appeal endorsed by the N. E. C. Sub-Committee.

The German Party Press Publication Committee, Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P.

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NEW LEAFLETS

A Series of Eight Are Now Ready for Delivery—Orders Wanted.

We had laid out very ambitious plans to provide leaflets for this campaign but the lack of funds has made it almost impossible for us to realize our plans even in a small way. We have at last, however, got some printed. There are eight in the series:

- No. 1—The Capitalist System.
- No. 2—The Working Class.
- No. 3—The Government.
- No. 4—Some Objections.
- No. 5—Logic of Socialism.
- No. 6—Capitalist Juggernaut.
- No. 7—Social Justice.
- No. 8—Hard Times.

The leaflets are four pages, size 7x5 1/2, well printed, on good paper. Each leaflet takes up one topic and carries it to a conclusion. We have made the price One dollar a thousand, delivered, which is very low, to enable everyone to do some effective propaganda.

We are out for orders for those already printed, and we want cash in advance orders to print more. Section Kings County N. Y. starts the ball rolling by paying for 12,000. We want to hear from each Section with an order for leaflets. Send the cash at the rate of One Dollar a thousand. Unless otherwise ordered we will send the leaflets assorted. Get busy everybody and lend a hand in this work.

New York Labor News Co.
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New York

MILWAUKEE SECTION IMPORTANT MEETING.

Section Milwaukee will hold another important meeting SATURDAY evening June 13, at Headquarters. The special order of business is to give the delegate to the National Convention final instructions. All members without exception should attend this meeting.

Al. Schnabel,
Organizer.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

The following newswriters sell The Weekly People:
Wm. J. Nelson, 249 E. 7th street.
Otto Gehrt, 387 University avenue.
Beckman the Bookman sells and takes orders for N. Y. Labor News Co. literature.

DOCUMENTS ON WILLIAMS.

(Continued from page 5.)

existence, hence, while the S. L. P.'s existence is more to the general interest than is that of Mr. Williams, why doesn't he set a practical example of his anti-"sectarianism" by ceasing to continue his own individual ("sectarian") existence instead of trying to bring about such a wind-up for the S. L. P.?

As to his other points, well, Mr. Williams will there find, separate from the quotation which already explains that point pretty fully that the history of the S. L. P. of the past is the best answer to determine whether or not it is the parent of the I. W. W., and, hence, we shall not waste any more time and space on that part of his statement or confession of faith.

For Section Los Angeles, S. L. P.,
Meiko Meyer,
F. Appel,
Louis C. Haller,
Committee.

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TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

For the week ending June 5th, we received 58 subscriptions to the Weekly People and 41 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 99. Those sending two or more were:

A. Gillhaus, California 6
A. Orange, New York 5
K. Georgevitch, Schenectady N. Y. 3
M. Ruther, Holyoke, Mass. 3

H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. 3
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash. 2
W. McCormick, Rogers, Cal. 2
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz. 2
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex. 2
P. E. Nelson, Fruitvale, Cal. 2
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 2
Boston Press Committee 2

Labor News sales were so small that they are not worth mentioning.

ON THE MOVE

PANIC CONDITIONS DISPERSING ACTIVE WORKERS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Here are two items that are typical of conditions east and west:

Utica, N. Y., June 5.—At present we have only three active members here, all the rest are on the road looking for work. We are to have a little outing here Sunday and if the weather is favorable we hope to make a little money and will send what we can to The People.

F. W. G.

St. Paul, Minn., June 4.—I am out of work and intend to go west from here, hence will not be able to act as

People agent; comrade Johnson will take hold of the agency.

I am in somewhat the same fix as the gentleman in the poem that was recently published in the Daily People: I had his (bourgeois) "virtues" but still the master wants me not. Five years of faithful service count for naught when no profit can be made off my labor. Now I have a chance to experience the grandeur of American freedom—nobody wants me and I have the Hall Columbia privilege of going off somewhere to starve. If I can get settled you will hear from me.

G. J. Sherwood.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear little Comrades:—

Hoi! hoi! Just imagine a cactus without thorns. "Pooh! pooh!" I hear some Mr. Wiseacre reply. "What nonsense! Of course cacti must have thorns. Besides, a cactus without thorns wouldn't be a cactus at all, and it wouldn't be very interesting to live in a country where cacti grew so plentifully that animals could not live because of their sharp thorns, or because the strong cacti crowded out other food plants.

Oh, no; give us cacti with thorns! Thorns to draw blood from poor dumb creatures. It helps to make them careful as they roam the plains and aid them to appreciate the good food when they do get it. Of course I'm sorry they don't get it often enough, but cacti grew that way with sharp thorns ever since it was created, and I guess it will be there long after we depart from this world. And I've got too much to do to spend time wishing for thornless cacti."

"What a foolish man to prefer cacti with thorns to cacti without the nasty sharp spurs growing on them," say you.

How much like the goody-goody who says: "This world is good enough for me. I wouldn't want a world without hunger, disease, misery, and child-labor and early deaths. There'd be no credit in any one's being honest and noble in a world free from temptations."

But the dreamers do not trust to luck, however, but to labor, patience with dear old honest science. So, whether people wanted thornless cacti or not, brave Luther Burbank plodded right along and added to his list of wonders by producing a cactus without thorns just where they were wont to grow with thorns.

And so, my dears, do the Socialists plod right along, showing by the light of facts and reason how to establish a society where Love and Light, instead of Hate and Darkness, shall reign and ennoble all humanity.

Lovingly,

AUNT ANNETTA.

WE MOURN OUR LOSS.

Another little blossom has been cut off from the Tree of Life by the cruel winds of capitalistic diseases.

Emma Schultz, daughter of comrade Otto Schultz, of Milwaukee, Wis., died on May 12, of abdominal inflammation. Her age was 16 years 3 months and 3 days. We extend to comrade Schultz our sympathy and condolence at his and our loss. For each young girl or boy at that age, brought up in a Socialist home, means a fighter for the Cause in the ranks of the Revolutionists of the future.

Let us join hands, dear little comrades, and keep the circle whole, so that our little Emmas' work may not be left undone.

DON'T MIND THE SCOFFERS.

You remember a story printed in the "Children's Hour" about "Jim," a faithful horse that died of a broken heart? Here is another story about horses. In America, where poor "Jim" was abused, everything is based on how much profit the man of horse or any other animal will fetch his owner for each workday.

The owners of the machines which

all must use, base everything on interest, etc. Not only will they suffer in silence at the abuse heaped upon poor dumb animals, but also ignore the sufferings of that higher animal—Man and Woman.

But in some other countries of the world a little attention is paid to how best to preserve animals. In a French journal the other day I saw an article telling how in Australia the horse is cared for. The article follows:

"In districts of Australia the horse is shod with leather instead of iron. The feet receive better support. This poverty is employed only in regions where the ground is permanently covered with grass or fine sand. In a country like Australia, where stocks are sometimes scarce and a horseman may experience great difficulty at a critical moment in finding a horseshoe, such an innovation is a useful novelty. With extra shoes whose weight is a trifle, shoes, too, that can be fitted without trouble, it is practicable to travel without fear of the horse losing its shoe and being injured. Though the leather shoe is more expensive than the iron shoe, the higher price is repaid by the superior advantages.

"In some quarters, the horses were never shod with iron. Probably shoes, like drivers, will be supplied before long, thus avoiding the disagreeable experience of a horse's hoof wearing too rapidly. It is not impossible the innovation will soon extend to every country where the nature of the soil permits it to be used."

It shows that every care possible is given to our four-footed friend, first, because the owner had to buy him. It is a selfish motive that prompts this attention. A sick horse means an expense to his owner, but not so with a sick driver. Human beings are cheap. Animals are not.

But don't you see, little comrades, that this condition cannot last forever? A few years ago Henry Bergh, who founded the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was hooted and stoned in the city of New York by poor deluded people, who did not see the justice of what Bergh stood for.

Now, what young Socialists must keep in mind is, that you must be able to smile at your less informed playmates at school or wherever you meet them, because people who laugh and scoff at you can be likened to the folk who abused Henry Bergh, founder of an institution noble and useful in principle.

Bergh's experiences were just what every man and woman that leads a new movement must go through.

So it will be with you, little comrades. Be brave and patient and truth will prevail. You as young Socialists know the truth and nothing can your aims defeat.

UNCLE TIM.

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LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

weary way in which they walk along the streets. Let these philanthropists go to Cradley and see the sweated women chain-makers working at the forge. Their day is supposed to be from 7 in the morning until 8 at night, with two hours for meals, though more generally they start earlier and continue later. In Cradley the nice folks can get a glimpse of the nether regions, with which they seem to be familiar as the place of punishment of drunkards and ne'er-do-weels, only in Cradley that punishment is the reward of industry.

Or let those who are weeping over the sad lot of the barmaids go among the women who do work at home, earning from 50 cents to \$1.25 a week and toiling 46 to 60 hours to earn it, and they will find that thousands upon thousands of women, married and single, endure far more risks than the barmaids in the public-houses.

The barmaid is not near so liable to insult as the factory worker who must not mind a little thing like that from superintendents and masters. But behind all the agitation there is something that I have not yet touched upon, and that is the talk that women should be ousted from the public-houses entirely and barmen substituted. The fact of the matter is that woman as a wage worker is crowding the male worker to the wall, and as many of the men manage to qualify at elections, or make themselves felt through their unions, the politicians get up such agitations as this to fool the workingmen into the belief that somehow, sometime, somewhere, something will be done.

The women, as before stated, are cruelly sweated in a hundred employments. Our upper classes are to-day swelling their coffers with the toll that means lives of women. Many of these poor creatures in factory, and workers at home, would gladly exchange places with the barmaid, in spite of all the "terrible risks" that the temperance folk tell us surrounds that occupation.

But it is some satisfaction to know that the spirit of unrest is observable among the women workers. It is this great body of women toilers that gives force to the suffragette agitation. I do not mean by this that all the women workers are suffragettes, far from it, but it is the condition of these wage workers crying aloud the need of legislative protection that gives point to the suffragettes' demand, "Votes for Women."

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He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
23 City Hall Place, New York.

UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. : : : : :

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